The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,417 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. L. Webber	[illegible]th July.
L. Ballaarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
NEPAUL	[illegible]	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3660	600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 683. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 5, 2½, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st August.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between [illegible] and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for [illegible] days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW S[illegible]BJEE,
Sassoon House, [illegible] [illegible] Agents.

EMPRESS of INDIA will be ready to receive CARGO for ADEN and JEDDAH from the 12th to 28th July.

For rates and particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Com.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. R[illegible]	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John C[illegible]	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size, heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half-hunting. Guaranteed 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NISSIM S. EZRA, to sign our firm, per procuration.

Bombay, 1st July, 1885. E. D. [illegible]SSOON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. [illegible]LIO JANNI in our firm CEASED from THIS DATE.

M. MO[illegible] [illegible]OLF[illegible] & CO.
Bombay, [illegible] June, 1885.

NOTICE OF REMO[illegible]

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS [illegible] JEHR[illegible] DASS respectfully beg to [illegible] the Gentry and Public of Bombay that [illegible] will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new [illegible] street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar [illegible] on view and sale latest novelties in [illegible] jewelry [illegible] ornaments, and also various curiosities [illegible] retail. A visit solicited.

WATER-PROOF [illegible] for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, cheap and expensive. [illegible] UMBRELLAS, just arrived at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and the foundation for the Up and Down proposed [illegible] STATION at Elphinstone road. Plans, specification and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. [illegible] BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay 24th June [illegible]

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 3rd proximo for the early supply to this Company of 1000 (one thousand) tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification:—

"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, or the price for delivery at either to be separately stated.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. BISSET,
General Offices, Bombay, 26th June, 1885. Agent.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, will be received up to 12-noon Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium [illegible] lb. to consist of [illegible] tolas of 180 grains which [illegible] take to sell by retail during the term of [illegible] the amount of fee which they offer for [illegible]

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M[illegible]
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, June 12, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by nonarrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where en route and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Cash.
TREACHER[illegible]S HOUSEHOLD TEA	1 lb. pkt.	R 0 10
TREACHER[illegible]S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 0
KOUSANI[illegible] PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 0
KOUSANI[illegible] ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANI[illegible] GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 10
KOUSANI[illegible] SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSAN[illegible] SOUCHONG	5 lb. catty	,, 6 12
KOUSAN[illegible] MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 12
KOUSAN[illegible] MIXTURE	5 lb. catty	,, 6 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

[illegible] Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OPERA GLASSES!!
FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW INDIAN REMEDIES
FOR
DYSENTERY.

EACH of the following is of proved efficacy, and a choice may be made according to the nature of the case. No ordinary case of Chronic Dysentery will resist their action.

Arrow Root with Bael	Bottle	2	8
Arrow Root with Pomegranate	,,	2	8
Syrup of Pomegranate Rind	,,	1	8
Syrup of Mangosteen Rind	,,	1	8

The following are also very useful in special cases:—

Myrobalan Powder	Bottle	1	8
Spogel Seeds	,,	1	0
Fluid Extract of Bael ... 1-4 and	,,	2	4
Bael Fruit Preserve	,,	1	4

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.
London Agents: H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.,
37 LIME STREET, E. C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP [illegible] COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful [illegible] tive for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	A.	Pts. Rs.	A.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	......	
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. [illegible])	50	0	......	
BURGUNDY—				
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30	0	16	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially Selected	23	0	12	8
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	......	
Cardinal	35	0	......	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	......	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
CHAMPAGNE—				
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maison	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	......	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	......	
Old Head (Irish)	24	0	......	
Do. do.	28	0	......	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
[illegible]			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO [illegible] ZARA			1	8

Prize Medal [illegible] Amsterdam Exhibition 1883.

KEMP [illegible] CO., LIMITED,
[illegible] ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, [illegible] BAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.

Under the Patronage of the
COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS,
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Organ Solo .... Offertoire in F. Major .... Wely.
Mr. Johnston.
2 Song ..... There is a flower that bloometh ..... Wallace.
Mr. Dixon.
3 Song .... My Pretty Jane .... Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
4 Song .... Out on the Rocks .... Dolby.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Piano Solo .... Caprice .... Rubenstein.
Miss Schmuck.
6 Song .... The Storm .... Hullah.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
7 Solo .... French Horn—Good Night .... Kucken
Herr Stoeckel.
8 Song .... O' a' the airs the win' can blaw.
Mrs. Macmilan.
9 Trio .... Blow Gentle Gales .... Bishop.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Hoditch.

PART II.

1 Trio .... Instrumental—Andante e Scherzo .... Fesca.
Violin Mr. Schmuck, Violincello, Mr. Close, Piano Miss Schmuck.
2 Song .... The Raft .... Pinsuti.
Mr. Hebditch.
3 Recitation .... Mark Antony's Oration ... Julius. Cæsar—Act III Scene II Shakespeare.
Miss Branson.
4 Song .... When the tide comes ..... Barnby.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Song .... My Pretty Jane .... Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
6 Solo .... Violin—Fantasie Scene di Ballet ... Beriot.
Herr Schmuck.
7 Scotch Song ...... Within a mile of Edinborough town .. J. Hook.
Mrs. Macmillan
8 Duett .... The Sailor Sighs .... Balfe.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
Song .... Rocked in the cradle of the deep .. Knight.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
God save the Queen.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs Adams and Mr. Dixon.

Accompanists,
Messrs. Johnston, Nicholson, Craig, and Vining.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserve seats	Rs. 4
Second seats	,, 2
Back seats	,, 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on 25th ult.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 2nd July, 1885.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24 Apollo Road, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors report.
2 To appoint Directors who retire in accordance with the provisions of the Act, but are eligible for re-elections.
3 To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 10th of July 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers, Hingolee Press Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 1st July 1885.

[illegible]UN-TIME.

Magnetic S[illegible]dial in bronzed case, with corrections Round dial for South Latitude, [illegible] carried in the pocket, and invaluable when the Watch has gone wrong or the traveller or shikari has strayed, Rs. 4.

Magnetic Sundial.

The "[illegible]ordon," this new and beautiful instrument, is with folding arc and gnomon rendered very exact and portable, and suitable for any latitude, Rs. 27-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOOSHAL SADASHIVJI and NARAYEN KHOOSHAL have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All and any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, in writing, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known by the name of Kada Madacha Dongar, situate, lying and being in Warlee Motee Pakady in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12202 square yards or thereabouts, and being the portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 3,318, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomji Dossabhai Settna, on or towards the west by the charitable property called Gopcha, on or towards the north by public passage called Kada Madachigowan, and on or towards the south partly by property of the said Rustomji Dossabhoy Settna, and partly by the property of Waman Sadashivjee Vassoodev Wamanji and Ramchund Wamonji—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1885.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

"SPECIALITE" SHERRY.

SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY.

Well-known for its dietitic qualities. "To the meal of a patient, suffering from dyspepsia it would be valuable."—*Medical Times*. "Free from mineral acid. The results are all satisfactory."—Prof Redwood.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27-0-0.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"SPECIALITE" PORT.

The only wine for invalids "should be selected by the invalid, recommended by the physician and chosen by the connoisseur," C. H. Piesse, F.C.S.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 27-0.
,, ,, Pints, Rs. 15-0.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" A 1 COGNAC BRANDY.

—An elegant [illegible] My analysis shows it [illegible] and "True spirit" of wine. [illegible] perfectly pure."—C. H. Piesse, F.C.S.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. [illegible]
,, ,, Pints, Rs. 24-[illegible]

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limi[illegible]
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
A 3 BRANDY.

Largely used as Peg Brandy, and an exc[illegible] spirit for family use.

Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

COOPER, MADON and Co., L[illegible]
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" CLARET.

A soft Wine with good Flavour.
Per doz. Pints, Rs. 8-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NIPPLE SHIELDS AND SHELLS.

NIPPLE SHIELDS, Glass with India Rubber Nipple in a case. Highly recommended for Nursing with Tender Nipples. Each annas 6.

Do. Do. Glass with Elastic Tube and Test complete; very convenient when travelling, as by this means an Infant can be nursed with the greatest ease, without disarranging the dress. Each annas 10.

Do. SHELL and DRESS PROTECTOR, fitted with India Rubber Tubing and Reservoir for the milk. A perfect protection for the Dress. Each Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the bo[illegible]

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produce in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite: the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.		PER DOZ. Bottles R.	a.	CASH Half Bottles Rs.	a
LAUBENHEIM	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17	0	9	8
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	20	0	11	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	25	0		
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	24	0	3	0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	27	0	4	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33	0	17	8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	42	0	23	[illegible]
SPARKLING WINES.					
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35	0	19	0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	42	0	23	0
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30	0	16	8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	34	0	19	0
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41	0	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS
WILL REMOVE
THEIR SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS
FROM HORNBY-ROW
TO THEIR PREMISES
IN RAMPART-ROW
FROM THIS DATE.

VERY SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

ALL NEW GOODS.

EXTRA LIGHT, weight 4 ozs. only.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES, Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

WE have received our Season's Stock of the above in COATS, LEGGINGS, and HELMETS, they have been specially selected "as regards material" and adapted "in make" for Indian wear, being stitched throughout and the seams Waterproofed, they cannot fail to give satisfaction in every particular.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash.	
REGULATION CAPES	Rs.	40	0
DOUBLE TEXTURE ULSTERS, faced with Tweed, Diagonal Worsted, &c.	,,	36	0
Do. do. do. faced with Diagonal Worsted	,,	40	0
WHITE VULCANIZED GAUZE do.	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. LEGGINGS	,,	5	8
Do. do. do. HELMETS	,,	4	8
Do. do. do. SHEETING, width 72 inches (per yd.)	,,	6	8

In ordering state Height and Measurement round Chest.

V. P. P. P.—Orders are subject to a Discount of 10 per cent. and Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

POLO, FOOTBALL JERSEYS.

THORPE AND CO.,

BEG to announce the arrival of the above in all sizes:—

Black a[illegible]

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	[illegible]
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	45 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	[illegible]
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished. Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	[illegible] 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma	[illegible] 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Second quality	25 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Third quality	20 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE BEST WHISKY NOW OBTAINABLE IS OUR
"FERRINTOSH"

A SUPERIOR blend of Distillations from the noted Ferrintosh district. It is unequalled for purity, delicacy, and mellowness.

Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

A sample bottle will be sent to any Mess desirous of trying the Whisky.
Special quotations being given for quantities.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY;
THE FIRST (JULY) NUMBER
OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF
PICKING'S
FROM
THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

"CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE," and "THE SHIPWRECKED CREW," are the two double and full page cartoons regarding the COLLAPSE OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY, besides a PATHETIC CARTOON regarding the late DISASTERS of the "SPEKE HALL," "SERAGLIO," &c.

SINGLE COPY, ANNAS EIGHT.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 6.
"Parsee Punch Office," 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To confirm sundry additions and alterations in the Tonnage Scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.
2. To elect new members;

And to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 27, 1885.

A NOVELTY IN INDIA
AT HUMMUM-STREET No. 1
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR
OF
GENERAL STOCK & NOVELTIES,
[illegible] numerous to mention
for
Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that all the things will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY MODERATE PRICE at

THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR,
No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF FURTHER SECTION OF SOUTH DECCAN LINE

[illegible] Line of the Southern [illegible] between Haspet and Dharwar [illegible] ce of Passenger and Goods [illegible] the 1st of July, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

TRIUMPH CHAIRS, Apex Chairs, Folding Chairs, Gipsy Teapoys, Piano Stools. At cheaper prices [illegible] Firm in Bombay.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Druggists, and general Merchants. Medical advice free, Medicine charges moderate.

SPERM CHAMBER CANDLES to fit all candlesticks, 12 as. per box of one doz.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, TO-MORROW, a magnificent MASTIFF BITCH, 6ft. in length and 2ft. in height.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 6th, at 7, Hummum-street, best plated-ware, knives, spoons, forks, &c., by Messrs. Mappin & Webb, Sheffield. Property on view.

READ, READ, Society in London. Great demand. "THE ORIENT" for July, biting, witty, piquant, scandals, by Russian. Rs. 7, year; 12 annas copy.—Office, 7, Apollo-street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

CLARET FOR SALE.—St. Estephe Rs. 13, Pauillac, a nice dinner wine, Rs. 16 per dozen. German Asparagus, Rs. 14 per dozen tins.—Apply C. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

LADIES' Chess and Work Table combined; most elegant and elaborately worked. Rs. 20, 25, and 30 only.—At STEWARD & CO., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for 1st Worcestershire Regiment. Apply stating terms [illegible] MESS PRESIDENT, Kurrachi.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. [illegible] Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road [illegible] Crawford Market.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

SEASON 1885.—Just received CRICKETING and LAWN-TENNIS KIT, from the best Makers.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof [illegible] Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—[illegible]ALACKA & [illegible] Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

WELLINGTON HOTEL.—Late Waverley Hotel) will be OPENED on the 6th July. It has been thoroughly repaired and is under new management.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. [illegible] with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL IN[illegible]NCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 99⅝, but French Rentes had advanced ⅛. Rupee Paper ⅛ in Fours and 1-16 in Fours-and-a-half.

In Produce we note an advance of 6d. per quarter in Rapeseed, while Poppy is 6d. lower, Linseed and Wheat unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steadier again, Americans to arrive being 1-64d. higher, while spot prices were unchanged. The day's sales were estimated at 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats, which, small as it is, comes fully up to an average of the business doing of late. In New York ready Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher, while futures were 4 points higher.

COTTON here to-day has been quiet but steady. If anything there is a shade more inquiry from home, but it has not so far resulted in actual business of any extent. The receipts are quite insignificant, being only 10,000 bales for the week ending to-day.

WHEAT has shown increased firmness owing to small arrivals from the districts, and an idea on the part of native sellers that the present want of rain may lead to higher prices for all kinds of food, grains later on. Quotations may be called as. 8 per candy higher all round, No. 1 White Pessy being now held for Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26, Khabri Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy.

SEEDS are firm. For Linseed we now quote Rs. 6-1½ bazaar terms. Guzerat Rapeseed is held for Rs. 6, Brown Cawnpore for Rs. 4-15 per cwt.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have to-day reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent., making the official minimum 4 per cent. per annum. The Cash Balance is reported up 44 lakhs. Here we have to report a continuance of ease, with accommodation offering freely on Government Paper at 2 per cent.

SILVER.—The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of Silver in the Mint:—

	Rs.
Balance in hand on 22nd June	95,34,220
Silver received during the week..........	29,80,824
	1,25,15,044
Deduct new coin paid during week......	23,00,000
	1,02,15,044
Silver belonging to private individuals.	36,31,834
	1,38,46,878
Last week..	1,47,37,249

The imports during the week have been 8½ lakhs in Silver and 5¼ lakhs in Gold. From London the quotation for Bar Silver is still 49½d. per oz., and shipments are advised of £20,000 for this port, in addition to £20,000 in Gold.

EXCHANGE.—Although the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was that only Rs. 9,80,000 was allotted in bills at 1s. 6⅞d., a reduction of 1-32d. per rupee as compared with the previous week, the fact of the applications having been large has rather increased the firmness here. There is, however, so little business doing that it is difficult to get at the real feeling of the market. We should say it is not practically strong, and a very moderate demand for bank paper would probably suffice to weaken down rates. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand..........	1-6 7-8	per Rupee
Do Telegraphic	1-6 27-32	
Do 3 months' sight	1-6 31-32	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-7 1-16	
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·61½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quite strong in tone, Fours having touched Rs. 99⅛ and closing at Rs. 99. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 100½. The cause of the rise is a report that Government have definitely decided not to issue a rupee loan this year, and if that may be depended upon the improvement is well-founded.

SHARES are very quiet, and will probably continue so until the rains fairly set in. Values are mostly unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but pretty steady at the following rates:—

Liverpool	Ready	18 9 Wheat, 20 Meast.
Open Charter	..	22-6
Havre	..	22-6
Antwerp	..	22-6 to 23-9
Trieste Venice..		30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Annie, 423 tons, Captain Y F Kroucke, sails to-day for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship River Ettrick, 934 tons, Captain J Wallace, sails to-day for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Northern, 1,461 tons, Captain G W Watson, sailed yesterday for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1 372 tons, Captain Charles William, Hoseason, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, Captain Stewart, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Titania, 2,011 tons, Captain G Doucich, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Canal with G Zemstra, Mr T Klootwyk, and 17 deck.

THE B P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain E Profumo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (19th ult) with a general cargo, 40 cases opium, 34 deck, and Captain Chapey as first-class passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Henry Bolckow ..	Profumo	Bussorah, June 19.
	Teddington	Clark	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Northern (s)	Watson	Havre.
	Avoca (s)	Klyhn	Zanzibar.
	Darlington (s)	Ward	Rangoon.
	Titania (s)	Dousich	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Barque Annie, Kroucke, for Colombo; steamers Cuba, Hoseason, Dunkirk; Euphrates, Stewart, Karrachee; and River Ettrick, Wallace, Dunkirk.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—steamer Hazara, for London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM LONDON.

Hazara s—21 boxes window glass and 118 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 65 cases provisions, A H G Hoopen; 439 casks copper, B Gangaram; 5 cases paper, B Sazba and Co; 23 cases window glass, E D Sassoon; 5 cases printing paper and 1 case stationery, G Claridge; 10 cases whisky, M Mackenzie and Co.

Cambodia s—50 cases eau-de-cologne, John S Elmore and Co; [illegible] packages stationery, N Cumroodin; 103 cases pale ale, [illegible] stout, D Macropolo; 30 packages fuse, E Mamodal.

Assam s—1 case glass, King, [illegible] and Co.

Mirzapore s—60 cases brandy, John Fleming and Co.

Teviot s—5 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Astoy Hall s—7 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Henzada s—9 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Loodiana s—5 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Massilia s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—1 hogshead brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—2 barrels claret and 1 barrel wine, L C Pinto; 6 cases eau-de-cologne, Cooper Madon and Co; 61 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Siam s—12 cases foolscap paper, M Vithuldas.

FROM NEW YORK.

Corsair s—80,000 cases refined petroleum, Wallace and Co.

Pharos s—10, 00 cases refined petroleum, Wallace and Co.

Valiant—13,396 cases refined petroleum, Ralli Brothers.

FROM ZANZIBAR.

Hazara s—112 kegs cloves, D Morrum; 93 packages cloves, L Dewjee; 60 packages cloves, E Passia.

FROM BUSHIRE.

Henry Bolckow s—144 bales cotton, H A R Sheerazee.

Java s—90 bales cotton, H M Mody; 211 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 150 cases rose water, M Hady Cazrooni; 108 bales cotton, H N Cazrooni; 58 bales cotton, H M H Cazrooni; 52 bales cotton, M Ally Cazrooni.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

151-84—Moreshwar R—Sonebai vs E C K Olivant—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

84-83—Tyebjee and S—Toolsidas Raghooverdas vs. Raghoonathdas Vajeeram—Crawford and B—Part heard.

23-85—Thackoredas and P—Nundrawandas Purshotumdas vs Bansidhur Jankiprasad and others—F A Little and M Khan.

78-84—Payne G and S—Ardeshir Nowrosjee Davur vs. Nowrosjee Rustomjee Motabhoy and another—Nanu and H.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and M—Payne G and S

349-84—Jefferson B and M—Hajee Abdoola Hajee A Satur and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and other—Payne G and S

172-84—Thackoredas and D—Lilladhur Jairam vs Chatoorbhoy Pursotum—Crawford and B.

176-84—Little S F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne G & S

158-84—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Bhagebai *alias* Baijabai vs. Vishnu Mooktajee—M H Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Wright, Col, Asst. Comsy.-Genl, on leave, from Kamptee.

JUNE 30.

Fellows, Col., 8th N. I., on leave, from Serroor.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Keene, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Poona.

Barler, Vety Surg., on duty.

JULY 4.

Wright, Col, Asst. Comsy.-Gen. on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, July 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col S DeB Edwardes, C B, Bom Infy, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

Lieut E A Bennett, Middlesex Regiment, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to resign his probationary appointment in the Bom S C.

Sind Vol R C.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave for six months from the 14th May:—Capt G N R Lambert.

G I P R Vol Corps.—The following appointmen is made:—To be Lieut.—Mr R C H Barnard.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C P Campbell, of the North Stafford Regt, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, 16th October 1882.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Major W S Peat, General List, Cavy; and Major G F Bryant, Staff Corps, 27th June.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Capt J Grant; and Capt (Bt Major) H Melliss, 30th June.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut C E Mahon, S C, Wing officer and Adjt, 2th N I.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Tribhowandas Lakshmidas Dalal, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Satana in the Nasik Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon in the same district from the 16th March to the 15th April inclusive.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C P B Wilshire, Magte of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, to be Magte in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun and Ratnagiri.

Assist Surgn Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadia has been appointed Supt of the Nasik Dist Jail.

Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, Dist Depy Collr, Satara, is reappointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Satara under Section 12 of Act X of 1882.

The following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay made in Govt Notification No 3559, dated the 21st ultimo, are cancelled:—Mr N Spencer to act as Chief Judge; Mr J L Warden to act as Second Judge; Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar to act as Third Judge; and Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji to act as Fourth Judge.

The appointment of Mr Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhoy Kantharia to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, made in Govt Notification No 3925 dated the 8th ult., is also cancelled.

Mr C A B Beatty is appointed to be Asst Dist Supt of Police (on probation) in the Poona Dist.

Lieut-Col R Bythell is appointed to be Cant Magte at Devlali.

Lieut-Col Bythell is also appointed to be a Magte of the First Class, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Devlali.

Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai, Mam[illegible]ar of Parantij in the Ahmedabad Dist, is appoi[illegible] to be a Magte of the First Class in the district [illegible]edabad under Section 12 of Act X of 1882.

Mr S Hammick, Judicial Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr Dewanmal Bhojraj, Actg Head Munshi of taluka Karachi in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Karachi under Section 12 of Act X of 1882.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Jagannath delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar in the Poona Dist on the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji and Rao Saheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur in the Khandesh Dist on the 13th ult.

Mr H Batty, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Atmaram Ramchundra is appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Patan in the Satara Dist, with effect from the 1st June 1885, vice Mr. Trimbak Moreshwar, absent on privilege leave.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Ramchandra Behatti, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Honavar in the Kanara Dist, was allowed leave on medical certificate for one month from the 1st June last.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Ramchandra Behatti, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Honavar in the Kanara Dist, is transferred to Bijapur in the Sholapur Bijapur Dist.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Ramchandra Kashyap, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Bijapur in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, is transferred to Haveri in the Dharwar Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of H[illegible]eri in the Dharwar Dist, is transferred to Hon[illegible]ar in the Kanara Dist

EDUCATIONAL DEPA[illegible]MENT.

Mr T J Sawargaonkar, Assist Depy Educational Inspr, Satara Sub-Divn, was in charge of the office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Satara, from 27th April to 22nd May inclusive.

Messrs Vithal W Gulbole and N P Tilak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr of Ahmednagar Sub-division on 11th ul.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Ahmednagar Dist:—Mr. Govind Bahiru, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nevasa, from 8th to 14th Jany and Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra, substantive pro tem. Sub-Registrar of Nevasa, from 15th Jan to 29th May.

Satara Dist:—Mr Keshav Bhagvant, Sub-Registrar of Man, and Mr Govind Pandurang, Sub-Registrar of Javli.

Nasik Dist: Mr Naro Sakharam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sinnar, from 2nd to 7th March.

Thana Dist:—Mr Balkrishna Shivram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karjat, from 28th to 31st May.

Surat Dist:—Mr [illegible]rilal Sampatrai, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bardoli from 6th to 8th April and from 15th to 19th May; and Mr Bhagvansing Kesharising, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bulsar, from 25th April to 10th May.

Surg-Major J Davidson, M A, M B, C M (Aber.), Supt of Mahab leshwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Propert, C S, to act as Commr, C D, du[illegible] the absence of Mr [illegible] Robertson, C S [illegible] leave, or until f[illegible]

H E the Govr [illegible] Mr. A W Crawley [illegible] Ass Collr, Khand[illegible] Magte of the distric[illegible] and Political A[illegible]

[illegible]

to be pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar and to do duty in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Keshaw Kumtekar, BA, to act as Mamlatdar of Taluka Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist in the absence of Mr G Scott, or until further orders.

Mr E F Green, Police Probationer, joined his appointment at Nasik on the 18th ult.

In consequence of the transfer of Rao Saheb Bal Ramchandra Donde, third grade Mamlatdar doing duty at Panvel in the Kolaba Dist, for probationary employment in the Political Department the following arrangement has been ordered, with effect from the 1st inst.:—Rao Saheb Laxuman Bajji Paradhan, pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, is transferred from Roha to Panvel, and Azam Appaji Vishwanath Gadkari, Mahalkari of Nagothna, to be substantive pro tem fourth Grade Mamlatdar at Roha. The transfer of Mr Pradhan has been made on public grounds.

Azam Govind Vithal Deshpande (H S) is appointed to act as fourth grade Mamlatdar of Sirsi in Kanara.

Mr W G Clabby, pro tem Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, third grade, after being relieved of the Divisional Forest Office, East Khandesh, reported himself for duty to the Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, on the 17th June.

Mr R H Madan, pro tem, Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, third grade, and Mr H Mainwaring, Depy Conservr of Forests, fourth grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Surat Forest Divn on the 23rd June.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES.
ADAPTED by MR. LAZARUS' SYSTEM, perfectly correct defects of each eye, giving natural sight and keeping the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle wearers.
Mr. LAZARUS' pamphlet with testimonials and instructions for Mofussilites gratis.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—OWEN—June 30 at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. M. Lamert, M.A., Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Elwood, Clement West, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. R., Sohagpore, to Florence Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Owen, Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Nagpore Division.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLASS—June 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. B. Glass, of a son, still-born.

SKINNER—June 20, at Silcoorie, Cachar, the wife of Edward F. Skinner, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1885.

A TELEGRAM from London announces that the Secretary of State has invited tenders for a new three per cent. loan of three-and-a-half millions, the minimum price of issue being fixed at eighty-five. The three-and-a-half millions includes the two-and-a-half millions required for railway and irrigation works, the extra million covering the deficit caused by the military preparations and the strategic railways on the frontier. The reductions of expenditure, imperial and provincial, which were effected in view of the necessity for making active preparations for war have produced nearly two millions, so that the actual deficit was reduced to on[illegible] was at one ti[illegible]

[illegible]

fund. The security then offered would not have brought the money in India at less than eight or nine per cent., and possibly it could not have been obtained at all in this market. That liability will be cleared off in the course of another year. If the city is to raise a million sterling for the new water-works, it is obviously desirable that we shall not be debarred through sheer blundering from resort to the cheapest market for the money required. The same principle applies to the railways which are needed for the development of the country. The companies for the formation of the Bhopal-Jhansi-Cawnpore line, and the Nagpore-Sitarampore line, could now be floated without any difficulty while money is so plentiful at home. It would be a suicidal policy to allow the whole scheme of railway extension in India to be brought to a standstill, merely because we have spent an extra million or two in consequence of the Russians claiming Penjdeh. India can best bear the cost of the military preparations on her frontier if enabled to develope her resources according to the plans so laboriously matured, but hitherto so haltingly carried into execution

RETURNING to the question of protecting agricultural improvements, the only possible way that occurs to us of granting effectual and substantial protection is to lay down strict rules limiting clearly the amount of enhancement which may be levied on account of rise of prices or increased produce due to State improvements, and defining in the body of the law the exact way in which private improvements are to be in future protected. The problem, we admit, will be found in practical working an extremely difficult one; but some solution or another is obviously essential, and it is, we think, a *sine qua non* that excessive sudden enhancements beyond 80 per cent. on individual holdings are inadmissible, and should never, without special reasons, be sanctioned. Instances are given by Mr. Andrew Lyon, one of the Deccan Riots Commissioners, in which fields had been enhanced from 73 to 225 per cent., though many of them had been uncultivated for many years in succession. It is perfectly clear that any system under which it is possible for enhancements of this kind to be made must be deplorably defective; and the only possible way that we can see of avoiding serious error is to provide an efficient safety valve by strictly limiting enhancements in individual holdings beyond a fixed point, and by making it easy for all persons concerned to show cause against any proposed increase. It is for want of some popular safeguard like this that most of the survey errors and difficulties seem to us to have arisen. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876 has recently deprived all the cultivators of this Presidency of their most cherished right of appeal from the Settlement officer to the courts of justice; and, as matters now stand, there is no possible means of correcting in practice any far-reaching mistakes of principle, or of obviating the effects of general over-assessment and general taxation of improvements over a large area. Nothing could have been more forcible than the warning given by Sir George Wingate on this extremely important matter; and as the passage has now become classical and is quite as useful now as when it was written in 1839, we make no apology for reproducing it. It is an extract from Sir George Wingate's report on the original settlement of the Madeh taluka in Sholapore, dated 18th June, 1839, and will be found in Government Selections, New Series, No. 151:—"The peculiar position," says Sir George Wingate, "occupied by Government in this country as proprietor of the soil has not, it appears to me, received the consideration its importance deserves. Government is thus constituted the possessor of a vast monopoly, thereby depriving this country of the salutary and invaluable checks upon over-exactions on the part of the landlord afforded by the competition of interests existing in a subdivided proprietorship, which effectually prevents the rent of land being, for any considerable period, higher than would naturally result from the state of the society at the time. Here, however, Government, as proprietor, finds no such controlling influences operating its demands or even any palpable evidence of their effects upon its own interests, or those of the society entrusted to its care; and thus it is that an assessment, however little in excess of what the land will bear, goes on from year to year slowly but surely exhausting the fountains of national wealth, without affording any marked indications of its baneful progress, and Government, with a lively solicitude for the welfare of the country, yet remains in ignorance of the deplorable state of the case until it reaches a height of ruin that no longer admits of concealment." Again, Sir George remarks, "when it is considered that every excess of assessment beyond the natural rent of the land is a reduction of what would otherwise be the rates of profits and wages, and that these last constitute almost the sole funds from which any additions to the population and capital of this country are to be effected, some conception may be formed of the mighty power vested in the Government of India in virtue of its claim of property in the soil, and the heavy responsibility attending its exercise. In every agricultural country, such as the Deccan, the general rate of profits on the usual reward of industry is regulated by that obtained from the cultivator of the soil; and to suppose that while this last is depressed any considerable advance can be made by the society, would be to disregard the plainest lessons of experience. These general observations will, I hope, have served, in some degree, to show the vital importance of the land assessment and the fearful consequences of any error on the side of over-taxation. No unnecessary reduction can injure the country; and the Government revenue can only suffer from it to the extent of such reduction. An error upon one side involves the inevitable ruin of the country, an error upon the other some inconsiderable sacrifice of the finance of the State, and with such unequal stakes depending, can we hesitate as to which should be given the preponderance? The line of true policy, under such circumstances, is [illegible] shown in an attempt to fix the [illegible] the land will exactly bear, [illegible] within this limit as the [illegible] will permit." In the [illegible] extract has been [illegible]xpressed his con[illegible]rmanent over [illegible] for this [illegible] what we [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

hoped that the Government will look upon it, if not with favour, at any rate in more consonance with a right idea as to the objects for which courts are constituted and judges decree justice. For Mrs. Siddons' "will it wash?" the Government of Bombay substitute the question "will it pay?"—a question equally practical, but not equally appropriate to the necessities of the case. Justice should be dispensed, not sold, and though suitors should pay for it the question whether a profit can be made out of it, or even whether a loss can be avoided by starving its establishments and pinching its resources, had better be kept as far out of sight as possible. The one ground on which a claim for an increase in the staff of the court should be made to rest is that of public necessity. If the administration of justice is impeded and suitors are kept waiting for judgment through an insufficiency of judges, it is no longer a question whether it will pay to provide another judge, but how long the Government, consistently with their duty to the public, can stand out against the claims that are made for the appointment of an additional judge. The reasons for an increase which are urged by Mr. Hart are admitted by the Government of Bombay to be strong, and it is possible that he will not have to repeat them often. But they are scarcely urgent. Business in the Small Causes Court is growing rapidly enough, yet the number of cases which stood over at the end of the year (2,563) was only sixty-five in excess of the balance with which the year began. The local Government have of course merely bowed to the necessities of the situation in hanging up the question for another year, for no one would expect that after the recent Retrenchment Resolution, in which a special injunction was laid against increases of establishment, the Government of India would give favourable consideration to an application which would add about Rs. 15,000 per annum to the cost of the Small Causes Court.

AMONGST the recently published "Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government" is a series of papers relating to the Original Survey Settlement of 40 villages of the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara Collectorate. The aggregate increase is shown to be 42 per cent., ranging from 35·52 per cent. in the first group of villages to 152 per cent. in the fourth. Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Commissioner for the Southern Division, points out that when the increases and decreases in individual villages are looked at the results appear startling, though he admits the Survey Commissioner has given a satisfactory explanation. The increase, as pointed out in the Government Resolution, rises according as the villages are distant from the headquarters town, for a reason which has been repeatedly pointed out—viz., that when there was no check on the village officers encroachments were made without additional assessment. Mr. Crawford is probably not the only person who will be struck with the increase in certain villages. Thus Shirali has gone up from 2,822 rupees under the old collection to 6,243 rupees under the survey assessment, an increase of 121 per cent; Kaikini from 3,612 rupees to 6,248, an increase of 72·9 per cent; K[illegible]t from 1,239 rupees to 2,473, an increase of 99·4. It is difficult to dispose of all doubt as to the policy of these enhancements by the explanation that they have been made mainly upon encroachments, easily committed because the villages in which they occur are at a distance from the headquarters town. If that is so, then possibly the ryots whose rent is raised will merely have to pay for what they have got, and there will be no real hardship. But in that case why are the authorities so careful to point it—as they do at least twice in the papers before us—that the revised assessment will be gradually introduced, and so "inconvenience to individual cultivators from the sudden levy of an increased demand" will be prevented?

THE scheme of [illegible] some months ago for sending [illegible] gave an account [illegible] a number of young men to England at the expense of the Junagurh State, in order to qualify [illegible] of the learned professions, is about to be put in operation. The first to profit by the bounty of the State will be Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bawa Miah Munshi, a native of Junagurh, who has for some months past been studying at the Elphinstone College, with a view of qualifying himself for the legal profession. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, who will leave for England by next mail, intends studying for the bar. He will receive 2,100 rupees per annum from the Junagurh State for three years, and for an additional year if that should be necessary. Two other of the Nawab's subjects, Nagar Brahmins, will go to England on the same conditions about three months hence.

THE Mahobut Madressa, a college for Mahomedan boys, founded by the present Nawab of Junagurh in memory of his father, and towards the building of which the Wazir Bowdin Bhio contributed 75,000 rupees, is now completed, and will be opened on the 15th of the present month. The Principal, Mr. Asraf Ali, M.A., an honours man of Calcutta University, has arrived. The scholars will be taught English, Persian, Arabic, and Guzerati; and a boarding school will be attached, in which pupils will be kept at the expense of the State.

THE JAINS AND THEIR PALITANA SHRINES.

FURTHER intelligence was received yesterday afternoon in Bombay respecting the state of affairs in Palitana. Shett Anandji Kallianji, the representative of the Jains, telegraphing from the spot, announced: "The following servants with and without permission have gone away, the remainder will probably leave from fear. Yesterday the sepoy Giga was also imprisoned. Doolubji, the head *karkoon*, who has been in custody four days, was, last night, owing to his severe illness, made over to us by the police authorities of Palitana, and the Durbari doctor attended to midnight. Hill and firms valuable properties without sufficient hands unsafe." Then follow the names of various clerks and sepoys whose desertion, with [illegible] temples and already made, has left the Shatrunjay Hill, and the vast buildings [illegible] with them, without sufficient property con[illegible] The enormous accumulation of valuables [illegible] well cause anxiety to the Jain community, who have for centuries delighted to lavish their wealth in precious gifts upon the place of pilgrimage, until it is estimated that no less than three hundred lakhs have been expended on the temples, the deities, their ornaments and jewels. It has therefore been decided to despatch from Bombay men who will fill the places of the former guardians of the hill whom fear of arrest is driving away. It has been mentioned that all those already imprisoned by the Durbar are employés in the firm of Anandji Kallianji. This, it should be explained, is the fictitious name (signifying joy and prosperity) of a firm which is managed by the leaders of the Jain community, and has been maintained for many years for the purpose of transacting all matters of business connected with the temples sacred to the Jain religion on the Shatrunjay Hill, and to receive and control the treasury of the temples. The prisoners are therefore actually the direct servants of all the Jains in India, or in other words, of all those persons by whom the temples of the Shatrunjay Hill are venerated as places of pilgrimage, and to them is delegated the custody of the holy edifices and their contents. The Jain Association of India have already convened a meeting of the whole community to be held this evening at Paidowni. Resolutions on the subject will be submitted to the meeting, and a full authority will be given to the Association to take whatever steps may be deemed most advisable to protect their interests. In all probability steps will be taken to enlist the sympathies of the Hon. J. B. Peile, whose residence in Kattywar familiarised him thoroughly with the history of the long and complicated dispute between the Thakore of Palitana and the Shravaks. It will be remembered that whilst acting as Political Agent at Rajkote in 1877 Mr. Peile was called upon to administer a severe rebuke to the Thakore. At that time the results of an inquiry held by Captain Hunter gave reason to believe that a fair held by the Dhers on the hills of Shatrunjay was an innovation instigated by the Durbar to annoy the Shravaks. The Thakore was told that such conduct was unworthy his relations with the Shravaks. Government accordingly refused to withdraw an official placed on the hill at his expense until the Thakore caused his servants to abstain from annoying the Shravaks by any unjust [illegible]tment or offensive innovation.

MY INDIAN LOVES.

II.

Still art thou beautiful! Upon thy face
  Affection's eye can trace
    Its former grace;
And still the rapt beholder cannot fail
  Its olden charm to hail
    About thy tail!

Still dost thou bear thine universal rule
  O'er cloister, camp, and school,
    O'er sage and fool;
And as, when first thine empire did begin,
  Men labour, strive, and sin,
    Thee still to win!

But not the same as thou wert wont to be,
  Though true my love for thee,
    Art thou to me!
Why hast thou fallen from that "two-and-three,"
  That filled my heart with glee,
    So low, Rupee?

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET SEASON.

Now that the Bombay Gymkhana may be said to have fairly started cricket for the season, it will be interesting to know what the prospects are for the year, and to speculate how far they may be realised. Last season was, on the whole, a very successful one, due principally to the effective bowling of Newnham and the excellent all-round fielding of the Gymkhana teams, and it will ever be memorable for the visit of an eleven from a sister Presidency and the trouncing our "youth and manhood" gave them. But with the close of cricketing operations, came serious gaps in our lines, for the 10th N. I. with its useful contingent consisting of Newnham "the demon," Piers, and Ashby left Bombay for Kutch, while later on Bremner and Wyer have sought change of air, and still later Wilkins has followed suit. These were important losses to endure, for each of the gentlemen mentioned was most useful in his own particular sphere, and the outlook for the premier club of the Presidency was anything but bright, its recruiting grounds being somewhat limited; and nothing short of a miracle seemed likely to avert a disastrous season with the material in hand to combat the contingency. But we have had a distinct illustration of the old adage that "there are as good fish in the sea as have ever been taken out of it," and our prospects seem only a little behind those of last year with its exceptionally strong team.

Of this old team, Gell, Penny, Blackwell, Nicholson, Mactier, and Challenor still remain to do battle for their club, while in the absence of any of these we have Russel and others of the military element to replace them. Then comes a difficulty. There are eight or nine new men, some as good and others better than the majority of the "shattered remnants" of last year, and an eleven cannot be composed of 15 men. Amongst these are Gaddum, Kerr, Prevost, Oswald, Hardie, Mackbeth, Hills, Rathbone, Watson, and Johnston. Gaddum is a "great gun," being a powerful hitter and very good left-hand bowler with considerable break. Although he does not trundle with the velocity of a cyclone—like Newnham—he will fully make up for the "demon's" loss. Gaddum gained distinction at Rugby, and was subsequently, we believe, a Cambridge bowler. Kerr is a Ballygunj man, and has been known to make tall scores; there seems no reason why he should not make them again when he has had some practice, and he may be put down as a good all-round man. Prevost was in the Rugby Eleven, and is as neat and clean a bat as any one would care to see. He bowls a little, but it is in the batting line that he will be found most useful, and will bear favourable comparison with any of our men. He is, in addition, a brilliant field. Oswald is also a good bat, very powerful; and woe betide any loose bowlers who have the misfortune to try to dislodge him. He will be found a good man to raise the score if the team is pressed for "time" on any occasion. [illegible] is another Rugbeian, and if his cricket is up to his tennis form, he will not be [illegible] the bottom of his class in the eleven. Hardie will be useful as a bowler, and Mackbeth also; but the latter bats fairly well, though his inclinations seem to be not so much to defend his wicket as to see with what quantity of force he can "knock the stuffing" out of a ball. Mackbeth may, however, "cool down" with practice, in which case he will be a formidable opponent. Watson [illegible] may be a worthy successor of Ashby as a wicket-keeper—a position in the team in which Bombay has been very weak at times. Johnston is, like Kerr, an old Ballygunj man, and is a very steady bat and a good hardworking field. He is not a fast run-getter, but a "doosid" hard wicket to take, and consequently he will be a useful man in a team whenever his bank occupations will enable him to devote his attention to the Briton's national game. Hills has been and is still a good, steady, run-getting bat, and will be found to be an acquisition to the club.

With this galaxy of talent, it will be no easy matter for whoever has to choose the teams to select an eleven; but no doubt the various occupations of the gentlemen mentioned will make it impossible for them all to be available for every match, so that the arduousness of the choosers' duties will be lessened. It is, however, to be hoped that, for such matches as those against Poona, the Mofussil, and Calcutta (if they come) our best cricketers will not absent themselves from the ranks, and will relinquish "money spinning" *pro patria*. Bombay should be able to turn out a very strong team, indeed, for these particular matches, and when organising the eleven to play the Carlton club, the result of last year's return match should be kept in memory. The eleven we would like to see in the field as our "show" one is the following:—1st Gell; 2nd Gaddum; 3rd Prevost; 4th Oswald; 5th Mactier; 6th Nicholson; 7th Blackwell; 8th Kerr; 9th Hills; 10th Johnston; 11th Penny. This team would take a lot of beating, what with the steady and hard-hitting bats and the good bowlers and fielders of which it is composed.

Of the matches to be played during the season, we believe that seven may be looked [illegible] certain, namely, Eleven *vs.* Twenty-two of the Gymkhana); Gymkhana *vs.* Carlton (with a return match); Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteers (with a return match); Gymkhana *vs.* Hindus (with a return match); Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees (with a return match); Gymkhana *vs.* Poona; Gymkhana *vs.* Mofussil; and Civil *vs.* Military. There is also the possibility before referred to, of another Calcutta team visiting Bombay, and we may be sure that this time the Gymkhana will have to welcome a "warm" lot of visitors if they come. The Volunteer matches should be interesting ones, and will give all our local talent a chance of displaying their capabilities; for, from the team detailed above, a number of the players will play for the Volunteers (having either enlisted in the corps or Reserve) [illegible] the Gymkhana ranks will be filled up with the next best men. The Volunteers, too, [illegible] Reserve have good men [illegible] not members of the Gymkhana, so that the [illegible] struggle between these elevens should be a [illegible] tough one. The Mofussil and Poona representatives will have their work cut out for them this year, [illegible] will be looked forward to with [illegible] anticipations by all who love the game of cricket. The Parsees and Hindoos will no doubt [illegible]; but at the best of times their matches with the Gymkhana can only serve as means for raising the averages of the members of the latter. The [illegible] being likely to interfere with the season [illegible] and as this has held off in an unusual manner [illegible] year, we may reasonably fear it [illegible] come [illegible] with "persistence" just when we don't want it, [illegible] probably in the greatest quantities [illegible] the mat[illegible]

The op[illegible] day of the season will be to-morrow—when [illegible] strong "Eleven" will play against the next [illegible] Twenty-two." Play will commence at two o'clock, [illegible] permitting. As time will not allow the m[illegible] be played out in one afternoon, it will be co[illegible]ed the following Saturday. The contest will [illegible] considerable interest, as it will serve to int[illegible] the public to the new blood infused into the [illegible]am.

THE LOSS [illegible] THE COPELAND ISLE.

A VOYAGE [illegible] A CONDEMNED SHIP.

ANOTHER Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Murdoch, Commander of the ship Sierra Estrella, and Captain [illegible] Munro, of the ship Knight of the Thistle, assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the s. s. Copeland Isle off Coompta, when on her way from Rangoon to Bombay.

Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Government.

Mr. James Fergusson, master of the Copeland Isle, said in the course of his examination by Mr. Little. I hold a certificate from the Board of Trade of competency as master. This was the first time I had been in charge of a vessel as master. I have been a chief mate since 1877. This was my first voyage from Rangoon to Bombay, but I have been from Bombay to Calcutta before as chief mate. I joined the Copeland Isle in February last. She was built at Lehagna, Italy, by one Briasco, in August [illegible]. Her register was 681 tons, and she was built of wood. The owner's name is Mr. Macrory, who I believe bought the vessel in 1882. I found a printed copy of a survey report on board the ship, dated Rangoon, 29th August, 1882, and a further survey report on the back of it, dated 30th September, 1882. Mr. Macrory is a surveyor and shipbuilder at Rangoon. I saw two surveyors on board the ship in the river at Rangoon in March last. The captain then described the repairs which had since been made to the vessel.

Mr. Little.—Do you know why she was sold at Rangoon?

Witness.—When she was sold at Rangoon, Mr. Macrory bought her as a condemned ship. All I know about her is briefly this, that she was caulked, a cargo of rice was put in her, she went to sea, she put back, the underwriters would have nothing to do with her, and she was sold by public auction, when Mr. Macrory bought her. I do not know what he paid for her. Since he bought her she made one voyage to Port Elizabeth with a cargo of teak timber. She was seven months and three days on that voyage, going from and returning to, Rangoon. I believe she returned somewhere about September last. Since her return she had been lying in the river at moorings. I do not know if she had been on the gridiron since the surveyor's report in 1882. I do not know if she had been docked, or her bottom examined since 1882. I left Rangoon on the 1st April, 1885, and had a crew of twenty-five all told. There were twenty-three lascars, as well as myself and two officers, who were Europeans. There was a cargo of rice and about sixty tons of teak timber. I believe the rice was about 1,150 tons, as near as I can judge. The timber was stowed underneath the rice, and part of the wood was used as shifting boards, placed fore and aft on each side of the stanchions. There was only one hold, and there was a small piece of deck at each end of the vessel. There was a house on deck. I myself saw the rice stowed on board. It was in bags, and was properly stowed. I had only the shifting boards fore and aft to secure it from shifting. I had two double action pumps, which worked very well. They had open pipes in the well, and had no roses underneath. They usually suck at thirteen inches. The well was properly protected from the rice. The ship had wooden hatches, which were properly fastened down. There were no ventilators to the hold, but there was plenty of ventilation through the hatches. The cargo was shipped by Bhugwandas, a large shipper. I do not know to whom the cargo was consigned. I had no agent here, but was told that, when I arrived here, I should get a letter giving me a proper agent. I could find nobody here; but Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons told me that if the ship had arrived here they would have acted as my Dubashes. The owner had been in Bombay, and had given them instructions to disburse the ship on her arrival. I do not know if the cargo or the ship was insured. On inquiries as to whether the cargo was insured, I was told that a part of it was insured. I believe the value of the cargo was Rs. 91,000 or thereabouts by the manifest.

Mr. Little.—Was the vessel properly equipped when you left Rangoon?

Witness.—I think it was, except as to stores and oil. I had no beef and very little oil, and the ship was old. I had only two charts between Rangoon and Bombay. One was of the Gulf of Martaban, and the other of the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Cooper, after looking at the charts, which were very small, said—They are only fit for a Sunday school, I should think. (A laugh.)

Mr. Little—Hardly fit even for that.

Witness then mentioned the books on navigation that he had with him in the vessel. He continued—I had no book of lights, and no signal-book. I had no proper signal flags. I had no Union Jack, but had an old ensign and one or two flags. I had three compasses. I stayed at China Bukeer, at the mouth of the Rangoon River, for six days, and I tested my compasses and chronometer there. The chronometer was very good, and it belonged to me. I received no particular instructions from my owner when I left, except that he told me to lay at China Bukeer for two or three days to get the rigging up, and then push on to Bombay as fast as I could. I had no interest myself in the cargo or the ship. The first night we left China Bukeer the ship made water, as there was a heavy S. W. sea, and we lost some of our sails. This was on the night of the 7th April. The ship was pumped out after that every four hours. She made from two to five or six inches of water an hour, according to the weather. We proceeded on our voyage, and encountered S. W. winds, from nearly a calm to heavy squalls and half a gale, with a good deal of thunder and lightning. Such weather we had till we reached the Chagos Island, where I got three days of the S. E. trade winds. After passing Chagos I could not get to the westward, and the ship was edged off towards the Laccadive Isles in consequence. On the 5th June the wind increased, with heavy squalls from W. N. W. and a very mountainous sea from the same direction. After the night of the 6th it increased with hurricane violence, with furious squalls, thunder, lightning, and rain, and a fearful sea running. This weather continued from the 7th to the 11th June, when I abandoned her. The ship commenced to leak heavily from the 7th, and she was labouring and straining very much, and we kept losing one sail after another. On the ship making so much water, and getting so near the reefs, I could not hold her up to the wind and the sea. After consulting my officers, I thought it prudent to run her through the reefs, to see if I could better [illegible] to the eastward of the Laccadives. I put the ship before the wind, but she continued to make very much water. After I got ten feet of water in her and the pumps got choked through the rice which had burst from the bags, and after I had jettisoned about fifty tons of cargo, I called the crew and told them to get the boat ready. The crew were useless, and some of them burst out crying. I called them again, as I and the officers could not launch the boat ourselves, and [illegible] them [illegible] all [illegible] and [illegible] beach her on the Malabar coast by daylight. I kept on jettisoning and pumping all day the 10th; and at 2 o'clock that afternoon I began to get the boats ready to leave the ship, the [illegible] ten feet of water in our hold. We got two [illegible] smashed, one on the deck and the big boat, and all hands got into it at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After I [illegible] all hands in the boat, I went back and sounded the well myself, and found fifteen feet on the line. The ship was rolling very heavily, and there were fearful squalls. There were no provisions in the boat, except two pounds flour, as the rest had to be thrown overboard in order to lighten the weight as much as possible. We had no fresh water in the boat, as we could not get at the tank. I made for the Malabar coast, keeping the boat before the wind and the sea. We arrived at Coompta on the 13th at 10 a.m. I beached the boat, leaving it in charge of the magistrate, to be sold by public auction. We were forwarded to Carwar in bullock carts; thence we came to Bombay in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara. We all arrived here on the 29th ultimo. I believe that the vessel leaked through heavy weather. I can't tell where the water came from, as the ship was chock full of cargo. I put down below, as far as I could get, to try and discover the leak. In my opinion she leaked all over on account of what I may call "general debility." (A laugh.) She strained all over. I believe the cause of the straining was the heavy gale which we encountered. We could not keep the water down with the pumps, though we were pumping night and day ever since the 7th June. When we left Rangoon, the ship drew 19 ft. 8 forward and 20 ft. 3 inches aft, and she had 5 feet of freeboard. The ship had a full cargo.

Mr. Little.—Had you enough of oil on board to have your side lights regularly?

Witness.—No, I had not. The owner promised to send me more oil, but he did not send it after all. I had no lamp in the cabin at all, except a [illegible] lamp.

Mr. Little.—Did you ever consider it doubtful that you would reach Bombay in that ship in safety?

Witness.—I had no doubts as to reaching Bombay, otherwise I should not have risked my life. I [illegible] position of the ship when I abandoned her [illegible] North Latitude and [illegible] East Longitude by reckoning. We had not had the sun for three days. I last saw the ship laying down first on her side and then on the other, and then she came on the top of the sea. She had disappeared. That was about an hour after I had left her. I thought I was then about 30 miles from the shore.

To the Court—The barometer fell on the 6th to 77.50.

Mr. Cooper—What, 27.50?

Witness—No, sir, 77.50. My barometer was an Italian one. (Laughter.) It was old, and this was the only one on board. I consider 77.50 to be equal to about 29.20.

Mr. Cooper—What did it fall to on the 7th?

Witness—It refused to work altogether. (Laughter.) [illegible] After finding the weather [illegible] worse, I turned back through the Laccadives [illegible] and make Cannanore. I could not go [illegible] forward because the Laccadive reefs were [illegible] and if I had turned round the ship, she would have been in the trough of the sea and very probably broken up. On the morning of the 6th I [illegible] to pump, and never stopped pumping till 11 o'clock at night, when I sounded the well and found 6 feet 6 inches of water in it. [illegible] all hands were [illegible] at the pumps or jettisoning the cargo that day till we abandoned the ship.

[illegible] the beef was lost in taking it out of [illegible] Rangoon River.

Mr. Cooper—I suppose the sharks had the best of it. (Laughter.)

Witness continued.—I did not know I was short of oil when I left China Bukeer.

Mr. Cooper—How came you to leave Rangoon with only these charts for your voyage?

Witness—I do not think these charts are sufficient for the voyage. The first chart, that I had for the Gulf of Martaban was good. The chart of the Indian Ocean was [illegible] up in paper and given to me by the owner, who said it was a proper chart. I did not look at it till I was half way down the Gulf of Martaban.

Mr. Cooper—Do you know that it is the master's duty to see he has proper charts on board for his voyage?

Witness—I do. This was my first voyage in command. I can give no reason for having neglected to look at the charts. I examined my barometer before I started, and it appeared to me all right, and in working order. I did not test or compare it with any other barometer at Rangoon, but ascertained that it worked [illegible]. I did not know that I had no complete code of signals when I left Rangoon. I had no distress signals on board, except an ensign. I had the ordinary log in the ship, and had my own sextant. My officers had no nautical instruments of any description.

Mr. Cooper—Were they certificated officers?

Witness—I do not know if my chief officer holds a certificate, but I know that my second officer holds none. Mr. Macrory came half way down the river when I left Rangoon. He [illegible] through my knowledge. When I left Rangoon, I thought the owner had sent oil on board, as he promised. No side lights were put up by us after leaving the Gulf of Martaban, as I had to reserve my little stock of oil for side lights to be used on entering this port, in order to keep clear of other vessels. The owner, I believe, is now at Rangoon.

George William Lloyd, chief officer of the vessel, said that he held certificate of competency as mate and master from the Board of Trade and the Government of Bombay. The ship was comparatively old [illegible] The ship was an ordinary [illegible] The cargo was dangerous [illegible] safety of the vessel in rough weather [illegible] There was no possibility of stopping the water [illegible] He never examined the timbers of [illegible] he could not say if they were [illegible] There were only two life boats, but there was no life belt on board. He could not understand [illegible]

Shamsudin Sanai, the serang, said the ship made a great deal of water [illegible] when in the Rangoon harbour.

After the tindal had been examined the court adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE MURDER OF MADAME CORNET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The murderer of Madame Corner, of Pondicherry, has been sentenced to death in Paris.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. NORDMAN.

Mr. Nordman had recently returned from furlough. He had only partially shaken off malarial fever from which he suffered. His family are in Germany.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS

LONDON, JULY 1, EVENING.

Mr. Webster, Attorney-General the Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for Launceston by a majority of forty-three.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has been re-elected for Eye by a majority of 137 votes.

In all other places the Ministers have been re-elected, with the exception of Woodstock, where the election is not yet finished.

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

The cricket match between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities was concluded to-day, and resulted in a victory for Cambridge by se[illegible] wickets.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JULY [illegible]

Tenders are invited for a new 3 per cent. Indian loan of three-and a-half millions steling. Minimum price of issue 85.

THE BRITISH IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, JULY 2.

It is positively stated here that it has been decided to hold the Province of Dongola as far as [illegible].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 2

Mail-steamer Hydaspes, from Calcutta, arrived.
Mail-steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JULY 1

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.
The London Cotton market has been quiet.
Good Fair Dhollera ... 4 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 76½
4 ... 78 5-16
3 per cent. Consols for account ... 99½
3½ Sterling Loan ... 102
4 French Rentes ... 110¼
Bar Silver ... 49½d.
Arrivals—China and Havre.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 1.
10 p.m. ... 82·9

THURSDAY July 2.
6 a.m. ... 81·5
10 a.m. ... 85·3
2 p.m. ... 85·7
4 p.m. ... 81·2

A DEPUTATION from the Bombay liquor sellers, who have petitioned the Government of Bombay against a number of the Abkari regulations in force in this city, had an interview with Lord Reay on yesterday.

[illegible] for the occasional appointment [illegible] Commissioner for the [illegible] No. III of 1885) [illegible] Excellency the [illegible] Judge, and the [illegible] on the 1st [illegible] information in [illegible]

[illegible] has been [illegible] Deolali.

[illegible] to Mr. H. [illegible] Judge of Hyderabad [illegible], Superintendent [illegible] three months.

[illegible] Bombay Government [illegible] ments made in [illegible] Court, in anticipation [illegible] for Calcutta, [illegible] High Court during [illegible] on furlough.

MR. [illegible] PROPERT, C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner, C.D., during the absence of Mr. E. P. Robertson, C.S., on privilege leave. Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., is meanwhile to act for Mr. Propert, as Collector and Magistrate of the Khandeish district, and District Registrar and Political Agent, Khandeish.

CAPTAIN J. [illegible] BAIRD, Traffic Manager of the Port Trust, has obtained three months' leave on medical certificate in consequence of continued ill-health.

The s. s. Bokhara, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 23rd ult., arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st inst.

WE understand that Mr. Lee-Warner, the Acting Director of Public Instruction, will preside at the Educational Conference to be held in Bombay to-day, and will deliver the opening address.

MR. C. P. COOPER presided yesterday at another Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the ship Copeland, [illegible] off Coompta on the 11th June. Mr. James Fergusson, master of the vessel, said that John Mascory, a surveyor and shipbuilder at Rangoon had bought her in 1882 as a condemned ship. Witness did not know if she had ever been docked or had ever had her bottom examined since that time. She was an old barque, and was properly equipped except as to stores and oil. They had no supply of beef, and there was so little of oil that it had to be reserved to be used for side lights when the vessel should enter this port, in order to keep her clear of other ships in the harbour. The ship strained and made water all over, through what the captain styled "general debility." The vessel encountered very rough weather from the 7th till the 11th June, when it was decided to abandon her, as the pumps were choked with rice and the water could not be kept down. The chief officer said the ship was "comparatively old," and she the chances were about even of the vessel, such as it was, getting across in safety or going down with all on board. He did not know if the timbers of the vessel were sound or rotten.

THE dietary reformers at home are progressing at express speed. Mr. Vincent M. Holt has published a book entitled "Why not eat insects?" in which he submits that only the unconquerable foolishness of man is responsible for the rejection of the dainty dishes which a little attention to the insect world would yield. The following excellent recipe for cooking the larva of the cockchafer indicates to what our future cookery books may attain:—"In certain parts of France the ver blanc, or cockchafer worm, is freely eaten; in fact, the following recipe is given for cooking the insects: Roll the vers blancs, which are short and fat, in a little flour and breadcrumbs, with a little salt and pepper and wrap them in a stout piece of paper well buttered inside; place it in the hot embers, and leave it to cook for twenty minutes, according to degrees of heat. On opening the envelope a very appetising odour exhales, which induces one favourably to taste the delicacy, which will be more appreciated than snails, and will be declared one of the finest delicacies ever tasted." This should open out a novel field of inquiry for the Bombay Natural History Society. Who knows that we may not yet have to add an insect market to our bazaar buildings? To this new school, India with its innumerable winged tribes should be a perfect paradise.

A CALCUTTA paper quotes a report that the French are about to despatch a large caravan of goods from their new possession of Tongking to Mandalay through the Shan States. The ponies lately purchased by the French in Burmah and Sumatra are to be used for carrying the goods. This is regarded as evidence that the French are in earnest in their intention to open up an overland trade with Mandalay.

COLONEL A. LE MESURIER and Mr. Standish Lee have been for some time at Mysore making collections to represent that province at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886. They are said to have been particularly [illegible] in getting together a typical collection of the ancient arts and manufactures of Mysore, for which the handicraftsmen of Hyder's time were famous. Amongst the curiosities at present collected is a coat of mail having a verse of the Koran engraved on each ring.

TANTIA BHIL has scored another success. After his late outbreak in Ellichpore he was chased and followed up into the reserve forest which lies between that district and Hoshungabad, being itself in the Nimar district. There on a high hill, whose name is Kalideo, Tantia was known to be. Fifty men of the Bhil Corps, assisted by the police and the Forest service, were sent to take him: a large force of police was to be posted along the Hoshungabad border to block it, and another along the banks of the Tapti, which here divides Ellichpore from Nimar, while the Deputy Inspector-General took up a position that prevented his escaping across the open to Holkar's territory. It seemed impossible that he could escape. But the rains broke, the rivers rose rapidly, preventing some of the blockading force from taking up their positions, and when the hill was driven it was found that Tantia and his gang had slipped the cordon.

THE oath difficulty has presented itself at Madras in a new form. Mr. Scharlieb, the presidency magistrate at Black Town, had before him as a witness on Monday a Polish Jew named Leon le Flamkley, the proprietor of the Grand Hôtel de l'Europe, recently opened on the North Beach road. The Jew refused to be sworn on the English authorised version of the Bible, or on the Roman Catholic version. After some delay, Police Sergeant Richter suggested his being sworn on a particular chapter in the Book of Deuteronomy, but could not specify the chapter. Inspector Titness suggested Deuteronomy XXVIII. The Jew being asked if being sworn on that chapter would bind his conscience, replied in the affirmative, and he was accordingly sworn on it. The chapter gives the list of blessings for obedience, and the list of curses for disobedience.

THE Himalayan Natural History Society about to be established at Simla will have a splendid field for operations. The society will receive and publish reports on the animals, plants, and minerals of the hills, and a museum may be formed for the reception of specimens. Such a society may contribute valuable additions to our knowledge of the natural history of the great Himalayan range; and it should exercise a restraining influence upon the extensive destruction of hill forests. The Englishman suggests that the Himalayan Society should elect corresponding members, and that Sir Joseph Hooker should be invited to become Honorary President. Hooker is by far the greatest of all the scientific investigators who have explored the Himalayas, and his "Himalayan Journals" are the magnificent basis of all future research and study in the region of the new society's operations. Mr. Ilbert is spoken of as the first president of the society, and the score of members with which it will start should speedily be increased.

A TELEGRAM was some time ago addressed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, soliciting permission to be allowed to wait in deputation upon His Excellency, in connection with the volunteer movement. Lord Dufferin has replied through his Private Secretary as follows:—"The Secretary of the Indian Association, Calcutta. Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 2nd instant, and to inform you that I have submitted it to His Excellency the Viceroy. In reply, I am directed to state that His Excellency has already received a number of memorials bearing on the question of the proposed volunteer movement, and that the subject is at present receiving the attentive consideration of the Government. In these circumstances it seems quite unnecessary that members of your society should incur the trouble, fatigue, and expense of a journey to Simla to wait on His Excellency, as you propose. Any new arguments or considerations which the Association may desire to place before His Excellency could be more conveniently communicated in writing, and would receive as much attention as if they were formally presented by a deputation."

ANOTHER innovation contemplated in the Indian Postal Department is the introduction of the German system of auditing and checking money-orders. This will probably come into force from the 1st September, and it is believed that it will allow of a large reduction of the audit establishment in the Comptroller's office.

THE Rev. Francis Barnes, of Plymouth, who propounded in a home paper the benefits of using snails for the cure of eczema, writes again:—"From the number of letters I am daily receiving from all parts inquiring how to use them, may I ask you kindly, for the benefit of sufferers from skin diseases, to allow me to explain? Take two or three, as many as may be required, common garden snails, break off and carefully remove all the shell, so as not to cut or irritate the skin; rub them with all the mucus over the afflicted parts, and let it well dry in, then it will form a soft, soothing, healing glaze, and give relief and cure."

THE mind of the Japanese prolétaire has been much troubled in recent years with regard to the coinage of his country; not that he ever has much of the currency in question, but the Japanese prolétaire has no pockets, and he finds it awkward to carry in his hands such coins as he contrives to possess. In ancient times his rulers were more considerate. They punched square holes in the centre of the coins, through which he passed a string, and was thus able to carry about his available capital tied round his neck or to his waistband, which in those days was his sole garment. The coins were not large in amount; it took a thousand of them to make a few shillings, while a cart was required to convey a sovereign's worth. But with civilisation came an improved coinage, larger in value, and with no holes, and the pocketless prolétaire naturally grumbled that civilisation treated him hardly in this respect. Paper currency for small amounts partially satisfied him for a time; but at last his cries have been heard, and the Japanese Government has promised to issue a new coin specially for his behoof. Its value is rather less than one-fifth of a halfpenny sterling, and it is to possess the indispensable hole, by which he can string it as a child strings beads, and he is probably content. What European Government, asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, would not be grateful for an equally simple method of satisfying its prolétariate.

THE correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Madagascar, says:—"Official news received respecting the war operations in the North show that the French gave an exaggerated account of the Vohémar victory. The Malagasy fought with great pluck and determination, retiring only when their Commander, the Governor, and his son were shot side by side. The Malagasy were completely outnumbered, there being 400 French with 1,200 Antanakara tribes, against 500 of the Malagasy, who are now more determined than ever to fight to the last. Colonel Willoughby, who has been promoted to the rank of full General in the Malagasy Army, also General Commanding the Forces in the Field, besides retaining his previous appointment has been very busy for the last month in forming a large camp of exercise near the capital. The strength of the camp will be 15,000 men. New rifles have been issued to all the troops, whose health and discipline are excellent. On a night alarm a few nights ago the men fell into their places in the trenches smartly and quietly one minute after the alarm was sounded. The camp of exercise is to be broken up in a few days for a short time to enable the men to get in their rice, when it will be re-formed. It has turned out a great success, and Willoughby has received the thanks of the Queen and the Prime Minister, who is Commander-in-Chief."

ON the Central Asian question, says the *Voice of India*, the vernacular press as a whole appears to be indifferent, though many of the writers think war inevitable in the long run. They attribute the protracted negotiations to party disputes in Parliament, and not a few of them see, from the change of Ministry, the prospect of war looming in the near future, unless the Conservatives, as they hope, conform to the policy of their predecessors. Distrust of Russia is still the prevailing tone of the Indian journals, many of whom advise England to be prepared for the worst, but certainly not to rush headlong into a bitter conflict. Various are the reasons assigned for Mr. Gladstone's resignation of office, so fraught with danger to the future of India and England alike. Amongst these are mentioned principally the dissensions amongst his own party, besides the Crimes Act, the Land Purchase Bill, and the Revenue Bill, with some other minor causes in regard to his foreign policy. The accession to power of the Conservatives at this crisis of affairs causes general disappointment, a feeling which none of the papers cares to disguise. Some of the writers are anxious to find out the object of this constant political strife in England, and a few have even tried to differentiate the Liberal from the Radical. The petty spirit which actuated Parliament in withdrawing its support from the late Ministry affords room for strong comment on the part of a few of our contemporaries, who cannot realise that beer and spirits should form the mainspring of political activity. The evils of maladministration are, as a rule, ascribed by some of the writers to measures initiated by the Conservatives, who, they think, have been fortunate enough to receive credit for completing the wise measures originated and developed by the Liberals. The Conservatives are allowed to be more clever tacticians than the Liberals. There is a wholesome unanimity in the Vernacular Press as regards the resignation of the Ministry, which is deplored with one voice.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government hired transport City of Hamburg, 773 tons, Captain Brownrigg, will leave for Aden to-morrow at 5 p.m., with the following:—One European warrant officer, one European woman and two children, three non-commissioned rank and file, one European woman and one child, and two followers.

LIEUT. MAHON, Wing Officer and Adjutant 12th N.I., goes to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

MR. R. C. H. BARNARD is gazetted a lieutenant in the G. I. P. R. Volunteer corps.

MAJOR W. S. PEAT of the General List Cavalry, and Major G. F. Bryant of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Captain Grant and Captain Howard Melliss, also of the Staff Corps, become Majors.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. F. WALKER has vacated command of the Gwalior district on being placed on retired pay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a days will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that you have been hardly fair to Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas as regards his correspondence with Mr. Duxbury. The whole difficulty seems to have arisen from Captain Loch having failed to make a personal appeal to Mr. Nanabhai's consideration and courtesy. When Captain Loch saw that two first-class passengers were standing outside, unable to get seats except in the vacant places of the compartment he occupied, I think the natural and proper course would have been to get out and politely explain the situation to these gentlemen, asking them as a favour to be content to travel second-class. Had this been done I am sure that his request would have been granted without a moment's hesitation, and every one who knows Mr. Justice Nanabhai will bear me out in saying so. That no such polite appeal was made seems clear from the statement of the Surat station-master, and also from the fact that Captain Loch made an apology on arrival at the Grant-road station.

July 2. ENGLISHMAN.

*** If Mr. Nanabhai Haridas had rested his case on the fact that he was not aware that there was an ailing lady in the compartment, there would be nothing further to be said. But his contention is, that whatever the circumstances, he had a contract right to travel in the compartment. He regards it as his indefeasible right either (1) to travel in the compartment with the invalid lady at rest for the night, or (2) to insist upon her being transferred to another compartment, no matter at what inconvenience, so that he might get the first-class seat for which he had paid. We maintain that this view of the case is inadequate. We will venture to say that our correspondent, "An Englishman," would not, under similar circumstances, have taken the same view of his obligations as a gentleman. We have already strongly insisted that the question is not one of native or European, but of the feeling which should regulate the behaviour of a gentleman under circumstances which may arise at any time while travelling in India. Mr. Nanabhai may not know it, but there are few Europeans who have travelled much in this country who have not some time or another travelled second-class, though they had first-class tickets, to avoid intruding on parties with ladies or children.—ED., B. G.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 1.—The barometer has risen slightly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat, and fallen equally elsewhere. The weather is clearer. The temperature has risen in North-Western India, but there has been no rain except showers on the hills. Westerly winds prevail in Rajputana, the Central Indian plateau, N.-W. Provinces, and Behar. The weather is still cloudy, but there has been no important rainfall in Bengal. The winds are mostly south-west on the western half of the peninsula. There has been very heavy rain at Travancore, and showers on the Upper Coast. The skies are less cloudy in Madras. Rain to-day:—Mangalore, 10½ inches; Cochin and Karwar, 3½ inches; Dhubri, 3 inches; Diamond Island, Silchar, Seoni, and Goa, 1 inch; Simla, Mussoorie, Chittagong, Moulmein, Saugor, Morar, Bombay, Rutnagherry, and Mercara, over ½ inch. Previously:—Umbala 7 inches; Calicut, 4½ inches; Ranikhet, 2 inches; Jhansi and Naini Tal, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered	5 13	4 29	5 13	5 93
July 1 Wednesday	0 4	....	....	....
" 2 Thursday	....	0 0	0 4	0 3
Total	5 17	4 29	5 17	5 96
Corresponding date last year	13 43	14 77	14 88	13 35

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo, on the maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Football, return match, Grant Medical College vs. Æsculapians, the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Henry Bockow (s), from Bussorah; and Teddington, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Northum[illegible] (s), for Havre; Avoca (s), Zanzibar; Darlington (s), Rangoon; and Titania (s), Trieste.

POLO.—This evening at 5-30 p.m.—*White*—Messrs. Gray, Ker, Russell, and Savile vs. *Black and Yellow*—Messrs. Bankier, Barton, King, and Wallace.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The notice intimating the despatch of a mail to Aden per City of Hamburg to-day is hereby cancelled.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the head branch of this dispensary during the past month the daily average attendance was 219·20, and the admissions were 1,970. The prevailing diseases were stomach and bowel complaints (330) and fevers (397.)

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 22nd June was Rs. 95,3[illegible] in addition to silver received during the week Rs. 29,30,8[illegible]. New coin paid during the week Rs. 25,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 1,02,15,044. There is in addition Rs. 36,31,834 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Mohomed wullud Bapoo, a railway constable, suffered severe injuries on the evening of Tuesday last, while standing near some rocks which were being blasted at Guneshkhind. His reasons for being at this place were that he was on duty at the bungalow of Major Portman, the Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police. He was immediately removed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died shortly after from the effects of the injuries received.—*Poona Observer.*

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Merwanjee Jehangeerjee, residing at Girgaum Back-road, has reported that his servant named Khoodaoux on Wednesday afternoon opened his writing desk and took out a cash box, with which he absconded. This box contained Rs. 52 14 in cash, and two currency notes for Rs. 5 each. He also took away with him a bunch of five keys. The accused is a Mahomedan Purdassee, and had been in his service for the past fourteen days.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Jankoo Godajee, aged 45 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops, Parel. On Wednesday, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he and two other labourers were engaged in removing the tire of a railway waggon wheel. They were hammering the tire of the lower wheel, when suddenly the tire of the upper wheel struck deceased on the head and killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIGH MASS AT MAZAGON.—On Sunday next the 5th instant, a high mass commencing at 10 a.m. will be celebrated in the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon in honour of the B. V. Mary to invoke her aid, under the title of *Auxiliatrix Christianorum*, that the present strained relations between the Courts of Portugal and Rome in respect of the Padroado question may be brought to a peaceful termination and in favour of the jurisdiction of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and the Primate of the East. Mozart's Mass No 12 will be sung on the occasion.

THEFT AT A MUSJID.—Syed E[illegible] Syed Mahomed, residing at Doonria-street, has reported a theft to the police. On Wednesday evening he went to prayer at the musjid opposite his house. Feeling warm he took off his jacket and hung it on a nail in the wall of the musjid. After prayer he looked for his jacket, but it was missing. In the pocket he had a gold watch and chain with a goldmohur attached, also a set of gold studs with a gold chain connecting the studs to the button holes. There were also two gold sleeve links, and in one of the pockets were currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 218 4. The whole of the property stolen is valued at Rs. [illegible].

POONA GYMKHANA.—The cricket fixtures of the Poona Gymkhana are as follows:—

European Regts. vs Rest, 4th July.
Gymkhana vs Union Club, 16th July
Residents vs. All Comers, 27th July.
Bombay Trial Eleven vs N[illegible]xt 16, 30th July.
Poona vs. Bombay, 7th and 8th Aug., at Poona.
"Duke's Own" vs. Gymkhana, 13th Aug.
Poona vs. Ahmednuggur at Ahmednuggur, 19th and 20th Aug.
Poona vs. Ahmednuggur, 28th and 29th Aug., at Poona.
North vs. South, 31st Aug., 1st & 2nd Sept., at Poona.
Mofussil vs. Bombay, 4th and 5th Sept., at Bombay.
Gymkhana vs. Satara, 7th and 8th Sept., at Poona.
Poona vs. Parsees, 18th and 19th Sept., at Poona.
Gymkhana vs. Visitors, 25th, Sept.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 30th June, was 403, being 45 less than in the previous week, 42 more than the week ending 1st July, 1884, and 11 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 303 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 23·53 calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 76 deaths from remittent fever, being 41 less than in the previous week, and 2 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 75, 21 and 12 respectively, as compared with 46, 21 and 11, in the same time last year. Six deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 2 in the week previous.

A CHEQUERED CAREER.—An East Indian named Speechley was yesterday morning brought into Poona from Bombay by Mr. Guider, of the police of that city; and was handed over to the local police, to be conveyed to Cuddapah. Speechley was arrested in Quetta, on a warrant from the Cuddapah Court. Speechley appears to have had a somewhat chequered career. Some years ago he was employed in the police of the Madras Presidency, from which he was transferred to the Forest Department, in the capacity of a ranger in the Cuddapah District. This he resigned, in consequence of some misunderstanding connected with some pecuniary transaction. He went to Madras, thence to Bangalore, and afterwards to Bengal, where he secured employment on a railway. Abandoning this, he went to Kashmere and took employment under the Maharajah. Subsequently, he became sub-storekeeper on the Bolan line. To this place he was traced, after the expiration of nearly two years, and he was finally arrested at Quetta, whence he has been brought down *via* Riudli, Kurrachee, Bombay, &c. The charges against him are receiving a bribe, forgery, and criminal breach of trust.—*Deccan Herald.*

FALLING AMONG THIEVES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Ryan, Canna Urjoon, the serang, Ludha Heerjee, the Nacoda and two others of the crew of the buttel Dowlut Parsad were charged by Superintendent Moffatt with the theft of Rs. 1,079-2, the money of four persons who were passengers in the buttel. Five persons, among whom were three barbers and a Borah merchant, had secured passages in the Dowlat Parsad the last time she left Zanzibar bound for Bombay. Most of them had with them various sums of money, their savings in exile, amounting in all to a sum of Rs. 1,575. It appears that soon after leaving Zanzibar the buttel met with very stormy weather, and the passengers, who had only been in a boat once before in their lives, became exceedingly frightened. Seeing this the nacoda (captain) appears to have played upon their fears, and informed them that they would all be drowned. Having thus increased their alarm he allowed his serang to break open their boxes, and take therefrom all the money that could be found, the boxes being then thrown overboard. The boat having made much water began to sink, but just when all hope was lost and the crew and passengers began to pray for their lives, a British India ship picked them up. When leaving the sinking buttel the nacoda was asked by the passengers for the money taken from the boxes. He abused them, and said he had had enough to do to save his life and theirs, without caring about their money. When on board he was seen counting some money and dividing it among the other prisoners. The passengers complained to the captain of the steamer, and were advised by him to make a complaint to a magistrate in this port. While on board one of the passengers, who had missed Rs. 600, the savings of ten years, again asked the serang for his money; but was told that it had been thrown overboard in the boxes. On landing in Bombay a report was made to Mr. Moffatt, and the prisoners were searched. On each of them money was found, and one also had in his possession a pair of scissors and other instruments used by a barber.

Mr. Frere, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the agent of the Dowlut Parsad, and addressed his worship on behalf of the prisoners. He pressed on his worship's consideration the fact that the men were supposed to have stolen the money when each one only thought of saving himself. The passengers were in a state of abject funk, and only thought of saving their lives, and entrusted all their property in keeping of the crew. He also desired his worship to take into consideration the sufferings the crew had undergone, and that it was entirely owing to their efforts that the vessel was kept afloat till they were all picked up, and that it was owing to them that the men who complained were now able to prosecute.

His worship convicted the accused, and said that the men appeared to have acted under the orders of the nacoda but taking into consideration that they had suffered a good deal during their exposure in the storm, he sentenced the nacoda to one month's and the other three to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Common Jury.)

CHARGE OF CAUSING DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.

COWASJEE DADABHOY, a young Parsee shunting master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway was again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 18th April last, while doing duty at Warree-bunder, committed a wilful and negligent act endangering the lives of persons on the railway. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, solicitors to the railway company, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the defence. Mr. G. Woodman, foreman of the Warree-bunder yard, in further examination, said he had never seen the prisoner driving an engine in the shunting yard. Since he had known him, he had always borne a good character and was a hard-working, careful, and good man. Since this accident had occurred, positive instructions had been issued all along the line that if a fireman was seen driving an engine, he was to be stopped at once, and the driver sent for; he was absent.

To the foreman of the jury.—The prisoner was asked to be present at the departmental inquiry.

To Mr. Lang.—At the time of the departmental inquiry I understood the railway police were in charge of the case. The police were in charge of the case all along.

The Judge.—You have to be satisfied that the prisoner drove the engine, and was not merely standing on the steps. If you think upon the evidence that he was merely standing on the steps, there is an end of the case.

Mr. Inverarity put in the statement made by the prisoner to Mr. Woodman, in which he said that, while the engine-driver had gone for a drink of water he (prisoner) jumped on the step of the engine.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. I. F. Evan, a juror, said the jury were of opinion that the prisoner had been standing on the steps of the engine.

The Judge.—Well, gentlemen, it is no use going on any further with the case if you think that the prisoner did not drive the engine.

The foreman, after a consultation, said the majority of the jury were of opinion that the prisoner was merely standing on the steps of the engine, and was not driving it; but that some of the jurors wished to hear the close of the case.

Mr. Lang then addressed the jury. He said they found that the prisoner told at the first the same story that was told by the other witnesses. He was a shunting master on a salary of Rs. 25 a month, and he had no motive in going up and driving the engine himself. The evidence of Mr. Popkiss and other witnesses showed that he was merely standing on the steps of the engine, and that for a short time only before the accident occurred. While the departmental inquiry was going on, the prisoner was kept in the dark as to the serious allegations made against him. There was the strongest possible motive on the part of the *agwalla* to deny that he had been driving the engine; and he was supported by the muccadum of pointsmen, who bore ill-feeling to the prisoner. The learned counsel for these reasons, hoped that the jury would acquit the prisoner.

Mr. Inverarity then replied upon the evidence adduced for the defence. He said the prosecutors in the case were not the railway police, but the railway company, and the latter, having in view the verdict returned by the coroner's jury, were only desirous that the whole thing should be thoroughly sifted, and that the truth should come out. The prosecution had put in every document, every statement, and had produced every witness who could throw light on the matter.

His lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury that the serious charge having been withdrawn, the question before the jury was whether the evidence was sufficient to prove the remaining charge of rashly and negligently driving an engine on the 18th April last. If the evidence in the mind of the jury, was equally balanced, they were bound to give the prisoner the benefit. The evidence must be preponderating, to prove the charge. The jury must see whether the railway company had put forward such a case that the jury had no alternative but to find the prisoner guilty. The prisoner had been given a good character by Mr. Wright and Mr. Woodman; but evidence of good character was of use only in cases where there was a doubt in the mind of the jury as to the prisoner's guilt. The jury would see whether such a doubt existed in their minds in the present instance. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner was on the engine, while the defence was that the prisoner was only on the steps of the engine; and thus they had a direct conflict of evidence. In his lordship's opinion, the mere circumstance of the railway police having managed the case from the commencement was no sufficient reason for excluding the evidence of respectable witnesses who had not been called for the prosecution. There was no reason for distrusting the evidence of those witnesses; but the question of their credibility was one to be dealt with by the jury. After reviewing the evidence at some length his lordship said the effect of that evidence upon his mind was—and the Criminal Procedure Code authorised him to mention that effect to the jury—that it was the *agwalla* who moved the engine on this occasion in question.

The jury, without retiring for consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty, remarking that, in their opinion, it was not the prisoner who drove the engine. His lordship concurred in the opinion of the jury, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

SHAIK ALI SHAIK AHMED was charged with having, on the 16th May last, attempted to commit murder by cutting the throat of Soobhanbu, a woman, with such knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he had caused her death, he would have been guilty of murder, and also with causing grievous hurt by means of a knife. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ardash K. Setna for the defence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac briefly stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. The prosecutrix lived in a chawl near the Two Tanks. Her story was that the prisoner was her servant on Rs. 2 a month, his business being to make purchases for her in the bazaar, although he denied that, saying that he had gone on a visit to her as a friend. About 2 a.m. on the 16th May, she tried to awaken the prisoner, who was sleeping on a carpet inside the doorway of her room; but failing to do so, she closed the door by means of a chain, and retired to rest. About an hour later she awoke on feeling somebody cutting her neck while she lay on a mat on the floor. A light burned in the room, and she saw that it was the prisoner. On her raising a cry, a Jew of the name of Isaac Yacoob, who lived in the next room, came up, followed almost immediately by a buggy-driver named Gungadeen, who lived in one of the rooms of the chawl. Through a chink in the door, these men saw the prisoner with one of his knees on the back of the prosecutrix, while the other knee rested on the ground. The door was forced open, when a Parsee named Ruttonjee Pestonjee came up. The prosecutrix had clutched the blade of the knife with her left hand. Gungadeen seized the prisoner, and fastened his arms with a *sarree* which the prosecutrix gave him. A policeman was brought to the house; and the prisoner was taken into custody, while the woman was removed to hospital. She had on her person at the time several gold and silver ornaments, and had some cash in a box, the key of which she kept under her pillow. The prisoner pleaded before the magistrate that he was drunk, and was not aware of what he was doing. This was of course, said the learned counsel, no excuse in law.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. After the examination of several witnesses, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Friday)

Holloway's Pills.—Health or Wealth.—No sane person would hesitate an instant in the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former either by restoring or confirming it. These Pills expel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures engender during winter; this medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin by disgorging the liver of its accumulated bile, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action; it increases the appetite for food and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, with which most disorders originate, are fully under the control of these regenerative Pills, which act very kindly yet more efficaciously on the tenderest bowels.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

CUSTOOR VUGTA *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE BHUNDARA.

THIS was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 550 from the defendant, a barrister-at-law, as the balance of a promissory note executed in favour of the plaintiff on the 12th January last for Rs. 625. Mr. Hurry Shunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee for the defendant. Mr. Sorabjee admitted the debt, and applied to the court that his client might be allowed to pay the amount by instalments. Mr. Hurry Shunker opposed the application on the ground that the defendant was in embarrassed circumstances, and was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Sorabjee stated that the bond was a renewed one, and that his client was already paying several instalments into court. His honor gave a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and court costs, to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 25. Another decree was given against the same defendant for Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note passed by him in February last to Custoor Bhoota, in which the defendant was also ordered to pay the amount, with court costs, by monthly instalments of Rs. 25.

A YEAR'S WORK OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE following Resolution by the Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1885.

Letter from the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes No. 7, dated 14th February 1885—Forwards the annual report of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay for the year ending 31st December 1884.

Further letter from Chief Judge, No. 8, dated 16th February 1885—Submits, with reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of his letter No. 42, dated 4th December last, the statement required by the Financial Department, and requests that Government will be pleased, in accordance with the request contained in his letter No. 7 of 14th February 1885 on the subject of the working of the court during last year and for the reasons therein set forth, to appoint an additional Judge of the court on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and to sanction the appointment of the usual personal staff, *viz.*, one Judge's clerk on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, one interpreter on Rs. 160 per mensem, and two peons on Rs. 9 per mensem each.

Further letter from Chief Judge, No. 34, dated 19th June 1885.

RESOLUTION.—The annual report of the Court of Small Causes for the year ending December 1884 shows that 31,045 suits were instituted in 1884, compared with 29,4[illegible] in 1883, an increase of 1,6[illegible], while the total amount litigated rose from Rs. 24,27,[illegible] to Rs. 28,09,1[illegible]. In the year under review the number of suits pending on the 1st January 1884 was 2,498, which added to the 31,045 instituted during the year made a total of 33,543 suits for disposal. Of these 30,9[illegible] were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,[illegible] suits pending at the close of the year, compared with 2,498 pending at the commencement of the year. The average duration of each contested suit was 2½ days. The following shows the way in which the above 30,9[illegible] suits were disposed of:—

Dismissed for default or want of prosecution 905; withdrawn with leave under section 373 of the Civil Procedure Code 531; compromised 6,027. Without contest:—Decreed on confession 1,2[illegible]; decreed ex parte 9,618; dismissed [illegible]. With contest:—Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part 4,333; judgment for defendant 1,221. On reference to arbitration—for plaintiff 4; defendant [illegible].

The increase in [illegible] almost entirely in suits between [illegible] and Rs. 200, though there has been also an increase in suits between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 and [illegible] and Rs. 1,500. As it is desirable that the reports for the Presidency Small Cause Courts throughout India should be prepared on a uniform basis, the points raised in paragraphs 19, 20 and [illegible] of the Chief Judge's report should be referred to the Government of India.

The Chief Judge renews his application for an additional Small Cause Court Judge on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and with an establishment costing Rs. 378 per mensem.

Mr. Hart points out that the suits brought before the court are increasing every year both in importance and in number, while the miscellaneous work of the court is also increasing. He also shows that since the New Small Cause Court Act (which enlarged the jurisdiction of the Court) came into force in 1882 the profits of the court have increased at the rate of about Rs. [illegible] per annum. In 1883 when Government considered the question of adding a 5th Judge to the Court of Small Causes, an examination of the figures [illegible] showed that if the receipts remained the same the expenditure on the court, if the proposed increase were sanctioned, would exceed its income by about Rs. [illegible]; but owing to the increased receipts of the court the additional Judge and his establishment could now be sanctioned, and yet on the figures of 1884 still leave to Government an annual profit of Rs. [illegible]. If the receipts continue to increase in the same way as they have done during the past two years the profit left to Government will be still greater, and the Chief Judge anticipates that the improvement in the work of the court consequent on the Judges having as a result of the increase to their number more time to spare for each case will attract business additional to what may be termed the natural growth of the past two years. It is not of course the case that there should necessarily be something like an equilibrium between the receipts of, and the expenditure on, any particular court; some courts work at a profit and some at a loss; for instance the Bombay Court of Small Causes works at a small profit and the Bombay High Court at a heavy loss, but the Chief Judge has in this report, and a letter subsequently received from him, shown strong reason for the increase he proposes in the court. It is impossible, however, at the present moment to ask the Government of India to sanction any such additional expenditure. If the financial pressure should be removed, his Excellency the Governor in Council will be prepared to consider the subject upon the receipt of the annual report for the present year.

Copy of this report and resolution should be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India.

E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

ASSESSMENT OF PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce has been forwarded to us for publication:—

To the Secretary to Government,
Marine Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Chamber to submit, for the consideration of Government, the views which they entertain regarding the assessment of Port Trust property for Municipal taxation now under discussion between the Port Trust and the Municipality, in the assurance that the importance of the ultimate decision to those interested in the trade of the port will be accepted as sufficient cause for asking to be heard in connection with the controversy.

2. Having been favoured with copies of the correspondence addressed to Government by the Port Trust and the Municipal Commissioner respectively, the members of the Chamber feel that it is unnecessary for them to deal with a [illegible] termed the minor points of the discussion, or with arguments for and against the details of the various subjects of taxation, and the deductions to be made therefrom, have been ably elaborated on both sides.

3. The Chamber therefore, would be glad to address itself more directly to the main principle which it holds should be laid down as the basis for taxation in the future, rather than to examine the [illegible] of the technical and legal issues which have been raised in the discussion.

4. It is scarcely necessary for me to state that from the constitution of the Trust any additional charge incurred becomes a direct tax on the commerce of Bombay, as, after paying interest on capital, what is contributed as dues to be levied is regulated by the expenditure necessary to provide the accommodation required by the trade and shipping of the port. This being the case, it seems to the Chamber that the broad principle which should govern the extent of the Municipality's claim on taxation, should be the *value of the services which the Municipality renders to the Trust and its property.* Any charge beyond that assumes the character of a transit or octroi duty against the imposition of which both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay have always delivered themselves in most unmistakeable terms. No better instance of this could be had than the [illegible] in which the town duty on wheat is treated, and it seems to the Chamber that the Municipality has more right to claim a toll on this article for use of its roads and the other conveniences maintained at its expense than it has to seek to share wharfage dues which are paid in return for accommodation and services the Municipality do not contribute to in any way.

5. The views of the Chamber are of opinion that this leading principle—coupled with the knowledge of the fact that the manner in which the Trust originated had imposed on the trade of the port burdens it was not desirable to augment—was the chief reason for so wording the Port Trust Act that the settlement of the amount to be paid to the Municipality in lieu of ordinary rates was reserved to Government. All the utterances at the time the original Act of 1873 was framed and when it was reconstructed in 1878-79, as well as the wording of the Act itself point conclusively to a definite intention on the part of Government to retain in their own hands the power to decide what they judge it fair the Trust should pay. The amounts fixed hitherto, admittedly by competent authorities on both sides, afford sufficient evidence that the ordinary principles of Municipal assessment have been altogether disregarded, and had Government contemplated reverting to the usual basis for rating after 1883, there seems no reason why they should not have said so in so many words. But it appears clear to the Chamber that Government—recognising the fact that it was in the interest not only of those directly concerned in trade but of the general community that commerce should not be unduly burthened—meant to special provisions to prevent any danger of the ordinary principles of Municipal assessment ever coming into force.

6. The Municipal Commissioner argues very strongly that the principles of assessment prevailing in England should be determined in this case, and had the subject only to be treated legally his arguments would undoubtedly be entitled to great weight, but the conditions of trade here and at home are so entirely different that the same reasoning cannot apply. Nor is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, which he has selected as an illustration sufficiently on all fours with the Bombay Port Trust for like rules as regards rating to be suitable to both. The Port Trustees show very clearly the difference of their respective constitutions in their memorandum of 21st October, but the Commissioner and the Trustees equally omit to notice that the Corporation of Liverpool were the original promoters of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Estate, and in that capacity voted grants of money and gave, free of charge, the ground on which it was started; while the Dock Board, if they were ultimately made liable for the full amount of Municipal taxation, had, in the first instance, obtained no inconsiderable compensation in the shape of the "Town Duties." Further, one of the chief arguments used in favour of rating the Liverpool docks for Municipal purposes was that large masses of property had been absorbed by them, which previously contributed to the rates, and thus property liable to rates being withdrawn from payment, a heavier rate was necessarily imposed on the remainder. In Bombay exactly the reverse of this has been the case, as the operations of the Trust have brought a large extent of property under tribute to the Municipal revenues which could not by any other means have been created.

7. Regarded by the light of the main principle already submitted, the Chamber is of opinion that the Port Trustees have conceded more than they should have done in admitting any liability to assessment on the amount of their earnings under the head of "Bunder and Wharfage Fees." The toll charged for goods passing over the bunders and wharves, is in return for accommodation and facilities afforded by the Port Trust at their own cost, for which the Municipality have done nothing either in the matter of construction or after maintenance. It may be that it would be difficult to estimate the exact proportion of the Trust's revenues derived from these sources, associated as they are with other facilities such as machinery, &c., but an adjustment might easily be made to meet the case.

8. The "Harbour Dues," the Chamber considers, entirely outside the sphere of the Municipality. The opinion expressed by the legal adviser of the Trust should, the Chamber holds, be alone sufficient to dispose of the Municipal claim under this head; moreover, it would be the reverse of equitable to sanction a payment for which it is impossible the Municipality could render any service whatever.

9. The only other item to which the Chamber desires me specially to refer is that of the assessment on "Vacant Lands." The Trustees claim exemption under this head on grounds which, as laid down in para. 31 of their second memorandum, the Chamber deems just and right; and I need only here remind Government that the Trust being non-beneficiary any increase from the revenue from land would probably be met by a corresponding reduction of the income from other sources.

10. In the event, therefore, of the Government seeing fit to determine definite principles for the assessment of Port Trust property in future, instead of merely fixing from year to year a lump sum as hitherto, I beg leave to recapitulate the heads under which it seems to the Chamber that the Trustees are entitled to consideration and exemption; they are:

Bunder and wharfage fees.
Harbour dues.
Vacant lands.

11. Other and subsidiary items I do not, for reasons already given, attempt to discuss; but I am directed to say that the arguments and statements urged by the Trustees in connection therewith, have, in the main, the sympathy and support of the Chamber.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI AND THE B. B. & C. I. R. CO.

WE are sure Mr. Justice Nanabhai has the sympathy of the whole native community for the injustice done to him, and for his failure to obtain redress from the Traffic Manager of the Railway Company. Those who know Mr. Nanabhai's quiet habits will say at once that he would never have dreamt of disturbing a European family had he seen his way to avoid it. Mr. Nanabhai distinctly says, and we have no right to doubt his word, that a station official informed him that the saheb objected to a native sitting in the same compartment with him. There was no talk about a lady being ill then. When the argument became hotter the European gentleman brought in the subject of his wife's illness, &c. We have every respect for a sick lady, but we can't help saying that Captain Loch ought to have reserved his carriage at Ahmedabad. He did not choose to do so, and of course thereby he waived the right of keeping the carriage exclusively to himself. He was allowed to reserve the carriage at Surat, which was illegal. Are the rules, then, which are posted at all the stations, framed only to be broken? Does Mr. Duxbury mean to say that a European can always make himself exclusive by paying extra fare if he sees a native wishing to share the compartment? Mr. Nanabhai assures Mr. Duxbury that on the train arriving at the Grant-road station Captain Loch expressed his regret that had he known who Mr. Nanabhai was he would not have objected to their travelling together. On the other hand the Parsee station-master of Surat states that he informed Captain Loch on the Surat station who Mr. Nanabhai was. Which is the correct version of the two? Those who blame Mr. Nanabhai seem to forget that he does not seek to blame the European gentleman. He has only thought fit to bring the matter to the notice of the railway authorities so that steps may be taken to prevent any such inconvenience in the future.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

Affairs such as we chronicled yesterday happen every now and then on the Indian railways. Whenever there is a lady in question the result is always the same. The first question that arises in our mind leads to the proof of Mrs. Loch's illness. Taking for granted that she was really unwell, we cannot for a moment support the action of the European gentleman. He knew perfectly well that by taking his seat in the general carriage with his wife he had accepted the chance of having other passengers with him. Besides, he was warned that the carriage was open to any other passengers that may happen to come in. He could have avoided the unseemly affair by requesting the lady to go into the compartment reserved for ladies. That the station-master at Surat did not act according to his instructions is no doubt deserving of blame, but let us see what he says. Would he have acted in a similar manner had a native gentleman been in possession of the compartment under the same circumstances, and had Captain Loch insisted on getting into the same carriage? Would he not have called the police to his help? However, it appears that the station-master was helpless; it was a distinct case of obstructing a public officer in the discharge of his duties. No doubt the station-master had in mind the terrors of the English newspaper criticism,—probably loss of service if he dared to disturb a gentleman of Captain Loch's position. In that case his fears have been verified. The *Bombay Gazette* in its yesterday's issue reads Mr. Nanabhai a lecture, and [illegible], considering that there was a lady in question he ought not to have said a single word. The writer has evidently forgotten to tell us what Mr. Nanabhai ought to have done. Were he to [illegible] of a native judge of the High Court [illegible] into question in an English paper by bringing to the notice of a railway company the [illegible] he had to suffer, what would have been the lot of the poor station-master had he ventured to offend the European gentleman? Probably he would have lost his place.—*Bombay Samachar.*

PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORT.

THE following season Reports for the week ending 30th June 1885 are published for general information:—

Ahmedabad.—Rain [illegible] 67 cents, total 2 inches [illegible] cents. [illegible] and tilling operations continue. Public health good. Wheat 37 and bajri 43 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 89 cents during the week. Cholera in one village of Kalol; stopped in Halol. Average prices of wheat 31, bajri 22, and maize 44 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; at Kaira 2 inches 21 cents. Cholera in eight villages of Borsad taluka. Bajri 32, wheat 31, and rice 25 pounds.

Broach.—No rain, total 57 cents. Agricultural preparations continue. Cholera in Vagra and Amod talukas, 37 cases, 20 fatal; slight fever in [illegible] and [illegible]. Bajri and jowari 32 and [illegible] 22 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain 34 cents, total 2 inches 53 cents, maximum fall in Pardi 2 inches 28 cents., minimum in Mandvi [illegible] cents. Sowing retarded and in places young plants withering for want of more rain. Cholera in Surat, Olpad, Chorasi, and Jalalpur, 21 cases, [illegible] deaths. Jowari 39 and nagli 43 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hot and cloudy. Rain holding off and cotton-sowing season passing away; great anxiety for the future. Cholera in Dhulia, Amalner, Erandol, Pachora, Chalisgaon, and Savda; out of [illegible] cases, 84 proved fatal. Scarcity of fodder is [illegible] in some talukas. [illegible] at 41 pounds 4 tolas, and bajri 46 pounds [illegible] tolas.

Nasik.—No rain; badly wanted. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan, 378 attacks, 1[illegible] deaths. Wheat 34½, bajri 34, and rice [illegible].

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 1 inch [illegible] cents., total to date 4 inches 15 cents, being 16 inches 35 cents below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind from north-west from [illegible] to 26th and on 2[illegible] and 29th and from west on 27th; wind normal on 30th.

Thana.—Rain 3 inches 43 cents, total 9 inches 70 cents. Sowing operations in progress; in remaining places transplanting delayed for want of more rain. Cholera in six talukas, reported cases 150, fatal 85; small-pox in three talukas, reported cases twenty; cattle-disease in three and fever in two talukas. Second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 29th inst.) Rain [illegible] cents, total 4 inches 93 cents. Slight fever in Panvel [illegible] talukas; small-pox in Petha Uran; cholera in Panvel, R[illegible] and [illegible]; cattle-disease in [illegible] and Panvel talukas. Sowing operations in progress, more rain wanted. Rice second sort 22 pounds 31 tolas, and third second sort 2[illegible] pounds 4 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 75 cents, total 18 inches [illegible] cents; more wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations impeded by the want of rain. Transplanting retarded for insufficient rain. Weather warm and cloudy. Fever in two, small pox in three and cattle-disease in two talukas. Public health good. Rice 11·24, vari 14·21 and nagli 15·22.

Poona.—Rain at Khadkala 4 inches 36 cents; light showers in five talukas; more urgently wanted. 83 cholera cases in two talukas, 24 deaths. Bajri 3[illegible] and jowari 39, in Poona bajri 32 and jowari 35 pounds.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 37 cents in Parner, 20 in Jamkhed, 12 in Karjat, 10 in Rahuri, none elsewhere. In Nevasa cotton, mung, and tur, in Shevgaon only cotton, in Parner only mung, in Jamkhed some early crops, and in Akola nagli and vari are reported to have been sown but only to a very slight extent; sowing operations not begun in Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat, Rahuri, Kopargaon or Sangamner. Scarcity of fodder in Kopargaon. Cholera 21 attacks 7 deaths in Shevgaon, 1 attack 1 death in Sangamner; cattle-disease in Sangamner and Akola. Bajri from 33 to 48 pounds, and jowari from 42 to 49½ pounds.

Sholapur.—Sholapur 37 cents, Barsi 10, Madha 13, Karmala 55, Pandharpur 4, and Malsiras 27. Jowari 44 pounds 4 tolas, and bajri 30 pounds 36 tolas.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 31 cents, total 5 inches 16 cents; in talukas, maximum in Javli 3·71 cents, minimum Khanapur 2 cents. Sowing of kharif suspended in almost all talukas for want of rain which is much required. Cholera in Karad. Bajri 32·4 and jowari 35·7.

Bijapur.—Rain in Indi 55 cents, Bagalkot 5 cents, none elsewhere. Sowing stopped. Prices of jowari in Bagalkot and Badami 38 pounds, in Bijapur 40½, in Indi, Muddebihal, and Hungund 42, in Bagevadi 45, and in Sindgi 52. Prices of fodder stationary. Public health good. Slight cholera in Badami and Bagalkot 8 cases, 6 fatal; in Hungund 2 cases, 1 fatal.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 48 cents, total 7 inches 86 cents; in talukas maximum in Khanapur 3·84, minimum in Athni 17 cents; much more wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif suspended in some talukas for want of sufficient rain. Crops still doing well. Scarcity of water in Athni and of fodder in Parasgad. Slight small-pox in Sampgaon, Khanapur, and Gokak; slight cattle-disease in Athni; cholera decreasing, cases 449, deaths 246. Jowari 40 and bajri 31 pounds.

Dharwar.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum 1 inch 30 cents in Kalghatgi, minimum 5 cents in Kod; more urgently wanted. Sowing of rice in progress. Scarcity of drinking water in two and of fodder in four talukas. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund, and Ron, 79 fatal out of 154 cases; small-pox in two talukas. Rice 22 to 35 and jowari 38 to 59 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 3 inches 42 cents, Kumta 6 inches 79 cents, Sirsi 5 inches 14 cents, and Haliyal [illegible] inches 45 cents. Sowing operations continue. Cholera 4 cases, 1 death; fever and small-pox in five talukas. Rice common at Karwar 13½, in district average 1[illegible] sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health good. Rain still keeping off; high winds prevailing. Small-pox in Hadala under Bagasra. Bajri 30 and jowari 43 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. General health good. Three small-pox cases in Vankaner State; two cholera cases in the station, 1 fatal. Bajri 30, wheat 30, and jowari 40 sers.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 23 cents, total 2 inch 65 cents. Cholera continues in certain parts of Baroda district; 9 deaths in city. Prices of bajri 29, wheat 25 and rice 23 pounds.

General Remarks.—Good rain in several districts, but more required urgently for sowing in most. Preparations for kharif crops continue in several districts. Scarcity of drinking water in some talukas of Dharwar and one of Belgaum and of fodder in four talukas of Dharwar, one of Ahmednagar, one of Belgaum, and parts of Khandesh. Cholera is generally prevalent; and small-pox in parts of twelve and fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMENS' RELIEF FUNDS.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen:—

Name of Contributor.	How to be applied. Seraglio.	Spoke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	435	506	1,99[illegible]-8-3	2,9[illegible]-0-3
The Hon Mr H Birdwood	..	..	50	50
Vurjeevandas Narotumdas Madowdass, Esq	..	..	50	50
R E Norman, Esq	15	..	..	15
J G Dobbie, Esq	..	..	20	20
Capt H H MacCarthy through King, King and Co	..	..	10	10
John James Barrett, Esq	..	..	30	30
Robert Scott, Esq	..	..	20	20
Col C T Tanner	10	..	..	10
Rev Clement Smith, M A Chaplain Offertory Holy Trinity Church Aurungabad, Sunday 28 June	..	..	35	35
Rev G H Lewis, Colaba Offertory on Sunday 28 June	..	..	18-12-8	18-12-8
T Sugden, Esq	..	10	..	10
Capt Murdock, ship Sierra Estrella (through Cursetji Muncherji Sons)	..	10	..	10
Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons	..	15	..	15
A. Elliot, Esq., through Messrs Green and Reid	..	..	10	10
Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co	..	..	50	50
W. S. Price, Esq Revenue Survey Nepani B[illegible]	..	20	..	20
Through Capt Macaulay—Jalbhoy A[illegible] Esq	..	..	50	50
Jacob Hajee Jamal, Esq	..	..	10	10
Jamsetjee Fu[illegible], Esq	..	..	10	10
Jumnadass N[illegible] Khatt[illegible], Esq	..	..	5	5
Friends	..	..	5	5
Friends	..	..	20	20
Honorary Treasurer [illegible] Cathedral Funds	..	..	100	100
Col. J. Mann[illegible], R.E. Poona	..	..	50	50
Col. Edward W. W[illegible] Political Agent, Kattiawar	..	..	50	50
The Commander Officers and Crew of s s Euphrates through Capt Macaulay	..	..	43	43
G A Kittredge, Esq	..	..	30	30
[illegible] through Rev G H Lewis, St Mary's Church, Parel, [illegible] Sunday School	..	..	37-6-4	37-6-4
Rev Clement Smith, M A Chaplain Aurungabad	..	..	5	5
Muncherjee [illegible] Banajee, Esq	..	..	20	20
Major W Bassett, R E, (through King, King & Co)	..	..	50	50
C I M W [illegible]	..	..	25	25
Thank Offering	..	..	50	50
Col A Phelps	..	..	30	30
Through Capt Macaulay—				
Capt'n Moore Ingram s s Roma	..	10	..	10
E S[illegible] Chief Officer	..	5	..	5
G A Evans, 2nd	..	2	..	2
I H Baygent, 3rd	..	2	..	2
[illegible]	..	2	..	2
F Clarke, C[illegible]	..	2	..	2
Alex Fraser, C[illegible]	..	10	..	10
G [illegible] Burman, 2nd	..	10	..	10
J King, 3rd	..	3	..	3
G Woody, [illegible] Engineer	..	2	..	2
W Burton, Boiler Maker	..	2	..	2
R Muir W[illegible]	..	1	..	1
S Nicholas [illegible]	..	1	..	1
T Dixon, [illegible]	..	1	..	1
J Lawrence [illegible]	..	1	..	1
J Newman [illegible]	..	1	..	1
A G Mon[illegible], Clerk	..	2	..	2
J N T	..	..	25	25
H J S	..	..	6	6
Rev F L Sharpin, Offertory [illegible] Church Bandora	..	..	10	10
Total	1[illegible]	60[illegible]	[illegible]85-11-1	4,277-3-4

BENGAL.

DEATH OF THE BURMESE PRINCE NAWEB NYAYOUNG YONG.—On Saturday evening Dr. W. W. Chambers, coroner, with a jury, viewed the body of the Prince, aged 38, at his residence, No. 52, Elliot's Road. It appeared that deceased had been residing at Barrackpur, and had come down on the 24th instant, when he engaged the house at Elliot's Road, and put up there. He had been very ill, suffering from fever and lung disease. On Friday last, the 26th instant, deceased became [illegible] ill and it was considered advisable to summon medical aid. Dr. Comley was sent for, and he called at 1 A.M., prescribing some medicine. He shortly after left, intimating that he would call again that day. Deceased died a few hours afterwards. Dr. Comley refused to grant a certificate in consequence of his not having examined the deceased previously. From the history of the case it appears that deceased had been suffering from fever for the past three months, brought on probably by the disease of the lungs. For ten days prior to his death he had been spitting blood, and would not take any food. He only drank lemonade and cocoanut water during this period. He took no other medicine except that prepared by himself and mixed by his wife. On the day on which he died, he vomited a large quantity of blood, and sent for his priest, with whom he prayed. His brother, Nyan Oke, saw him after he came from Barrackpur, and was at his residence shortly after his death. The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the deceased will be held on Thursday, the 2nd July.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—The Civil Apothecary at Badvel informs us that on the 19th instant Ghouse Bee, a Mahomedan woman aged [illegible] years, of Badvel, gave birth to four still-born children.—*Mail.*

THE NEW CROWN PROSECUTOR.—Mr. J. H. Spring Branson, barrister-at-law, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Crown Prosecutor, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, which was rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. H. J. Tarrant. Mr. Spring Branson was also offered the Acting First Judgeship of the Madras Court of Small Causes, during the time Mr. J. W. Handley acts as a Judge of the High Court of Madras, but he has declined to accept it.—*Id.*

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed K[illegible], discharged sepoy, belonging to the 28th Regiment M. N. I., this morning charged another Mahomedan named Mahomed Yacob, a Lance Naigue of the same regiment, before Mr. Scharlieb, the Town Presidency Magistrate, with enticing away his wife. The complainant was discharged from the Regiment as he was suffering from some disease, not stated, but which complainant himself admitted was leprosy. The accused said that the complainant's wife had obtained a divorce on the [illegible] April last, from the Kazi of the Regiment on the ground that her husband was a leper. The accused had therefore married her as a divorcee. [illegible] The complainant had at the time received notice from the Kazi of the fact that a divorce had been granted. The Kazi corroborated the accused's statement, upon which his worship acquitted the accused.—*Id.*

THE "EMPRESS OF THE ARENA."

ARCHIBALD FORBES writes lately from London to a Colonial paper:—"The sensation of the circus which will open to-morrow night in the erstwhile temple of the muses, Covent Garden Theatre, is an equestrienne who uses the professional name of 'Mdlle. Oceana.' Fair Oceana has been for months the bright particular star of the hippodrome in Paris, of which capital she has won suffrages as one of its most beautiful women of the day. Her history is curious. She passes for a French woman; but in reality, she is the daughter of C[illegible], a circus proprietor, and has been bred from her youth to the equestrian profession. Five years ago Victoria Cook was the heroine of an episode which created a memorable scandal in London—a scandal, it might be said, in which the young equestrienne's good name was not in the slightest degree compromised. It was during the vice-reign of Lord Lytton that the curious case Viceroy was published. I tell the story as it was told in the newspapers of the period when I was in India at that time were my sources of information. For fair Victoria (so ran the tale) the Viceroy, an assiduous visitor to the circus, conceived a great admiration, and he was anxious to compliment her with the testimony of that appreciation. He hit upon a strange expedient. In the early part of his vice-reign he had held a great durbar in Delhi upon the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India, and for this occasion there had been minted a number of gold medals, which bore the inscription 'Victoria, Empress of India.' These his Excellency at the durbar distributed as souvenirs of the occasion. Among the native princes some of those Delhi medals had been left over after the ceremony, and consigned to the Tosha Khana in Calcutta, a receptacle for jewellery and other presents made by native potentates to the Queen's representative who was forbidden to regard these as for his personal enjoyment. One of those medals was requisitioned for the Viceroy from the Tosha Khana, and taken to a jeweller, who altered the legend on it above quoted to this other legend, 'Victoria, Empress of the Arena.' The decoration thus transmogrified was duly presented to Miss Victoria Cook, the circus-rider, who was reported to have worn it during her professional performances until the storm of indignation which rose against the vice-regal donor of a gift of a character so exceptional rendered it prudent to lay it aside. It was reported at the time in Calcutta, but I believe quite erroneously, that Victoria Cook, the 'Oceana' of to-day, was the daughter of the notorious Kate Cook who has recently succeeded in thwarting the attempt to deprive her of the title to the position of Countess of Kostor."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction rooms, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan:—

22 cases eau-de-cologne.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of Ordnance stores consisting of old harness and saddlery, old iron leather cuttings, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia—

150 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, handsome oleographs and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of W. HOLLENBOCKEN, Esq. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated curry dishes, cruet stand, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, table cutlery, French-polished furniture, such as dining, carved round, camp, pier, card, oval, large size writing, washhand and dressing tables with mirror attached, office, easy, folding prideaux, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, a handsome set of inlaid drawing-room furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, easy and reclining chairs, marble topped table and teapoys, chiffonier, corner toilet and ornament stands, reclining sofas, hat and umbrella stand, sideboard, cupboard, iron bedstead complete, iron cot, handsome almirah with plate glass door, baba cradle, clothes and gown press, chest-of-drawers, clothes basket, dressing and cheval glass, wardrobe in 2 pieces, double screen handsome Brussels carpets, silver topped flute, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, table and hanging lamps, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, glass door cupboard, large filter, bath and dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
16 „ dhoties.
6 cases prints.
8 „ white nansooks.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James George Yeend, consisting of silver watch, gold chain, gold rings set with stones, silver studs, silver and copper coins, &c.

On account of the concerned—

7 bales ca 180 lbs. seaming twine.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome pony cart.
1 „ light victoria in good order
1 „ boat shaped open carriage suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome office shigram.
1 second-hand brougham in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

"By order of the mortgagee Nakhoda Woming Zooran and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Borah Peerbhoy Hukmajee—

Gold ornaments consisting of Tootsipatla, Jotta, bangles, kara pota, panchi, hara sackla, vale, mandalia, mara sarmar and sankli, gilt bracelets, necklace and beads, and silver ankles called sackle."

AUCTION SALE of very rich venetian glass flower vases and table ornaments.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

An invoice of very rich venetian glassware, such as very handsome large size flower vases, flower baskets, flower holders, crosper vases, painted and gilt flower vases with handles, frosted pattern water jugs with handles, sky glass and ruby milk jugs with handles, green and ruby champagne tumblers, &c., &c.

The above will be sold singly and is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.

On MONDAY, the 6th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jumnadass Sittaram—

20 tons superior 1st class teak squares and posts.
In small lots to suit dealers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY next the 6th July, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of stores consisting of articles of provisions, dead stock, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church-gate-street, Fort, above [illegible], the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, table and kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 2 days before sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate paintings and chromolithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, a collection of choice and rare plants, ferns, and pots, &c., the property of J. [illegible] ADAMS, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

40 boxes each containing 50 manilla cheroots.
1 large washing machine.
1 gentleman's amateur lathe 6 ft. triangular, wrought iron bed with over-head apparatus, dividing plate, &c., for brass, iron, hard and soft wood, bone, ivory and fret work.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong grey Arab, going in single harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 magnificent mastiff bitch, measuring about 5½ ft. in length and 2½ ft. in height, landed only a fortnight ago.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong landau with a pair of fast trotting bay Arab galloways, set of brass mounted double harness &c., &c., the property of W. PENDLEBURY, Esq., proceeding up-country. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet and pickle stands, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, breakfast cruet, waiter, set of spoons and forks in mahogany case, 12 pair dessert knives and forks in case, fish knives and forks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as telescope dining table in 3 pieces, handsome sideboard with mirror, whatnot, dumb waiter, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, bent-wood baba high chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long, arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-[illegible] couches, [illegible] corner ornament stands, ladies Davenport music stand, teapoys with marble tops, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich velvet and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, fancy wall brackets, first-rate harmonium, handsome teakwood and iron [illegible] bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, [illegible] glasses, dressing tables with glass, [illegible], gown presses, chest-of-drawers, cabinet with glass door, wardrobe in 2 pieces, [illegible] articles, cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome barouche landau.
1 pair fast-trotting bay Arab galloways.
Set of brass-mounted double harness.

Under instructions from Messrs. Richard Le Mare and Co. and on account and at the risk of the consignees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No 7, Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Meneses and Co., Auctioneers, best electro-plated spoons and forks, solid ivory handle table knives and forks, claret and ice jugs, ice pails, biscuit boxes, tea sets, liqueur frames, butter coolers, lock-up cabinets, tea kettles, &c., by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Sheffield, soap, perfumery, eau-de-cologne, lavender, hair oils, powder boxes by Messrs. Roger and Gallet and F. F. Bristow, musical boxes, iron safes fitted with Chubb's lock and sundry other fancy goods. Also one 18-carat gold crystal case doctor's watch with fly second, good gentleman size; also best English silver watches, glassware, &c., &c.

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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NOTICES.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind.—It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic [illegible] residence in [illegible] climates [illegible] from languor and relaxation, as all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health. Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health; and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

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DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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NOTICES

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(SOCIET[illegible])

[illegible]

OUR [illegible]
HIGHES[illegible]

ELECTRIC [illegible]
Do.
Do.
SWAN'S [illegible]
OUR PATE[illegible]
JABLO[illegible]
INSUL[illegible]

NOTE :—[illegible]
TENSION [illegible] of other syste[illegible]

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